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VERITAS:

OR

A TREATISE,

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS on, and a SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Two Reports of the Commissioners,

Appointed by the KING of FRANCE

TO EXAMINE INTO

ANIMAL MAGNETISM,

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

With CERTIFICATES of CURES performed at CALAIS.

By JOHN BONNOIT DE MAINAUDUC, M. D.

VOL. I.

Causa latet, vis est notissima. Ovid.

—— Lingua centum sunt, oraque centum
Ferrea vox. Virgil.

LONDON:
Printed by T. BENSLEY, for the AUTHOR,
And sold by him, at his House, Bloomsbury-Square,
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M,DCC,LXXXV.

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PREFACE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING made Animal Magnetism the object of a long and close attention, under Doctor D'Eslon, first Physician to His Royal Highness Count D'Artois, at Paris; and having for several months had the honour of contributing my assistance towards the cure of some of the first Nobility of France; I should think myself wanting in respect to them, as well as in friendship and gratitude to a man of such distinguished merit and generosity of sentiment as Doctor

D'Eſlon, did I not, by giving their publication in another language to the world, endeavour to follow the noble example they had ſet, for the benefit of mankind; laying aſide for a moment their delicacy of ſex, and ſuperiority of rank, to explain to their fellow ſufferers the diſeaſes they had laboured under, and the means by which they had been cured.

Theſe tranſlations, part of which, for want of time, I was obliged to receive from one of the profeſſors of a ſeminary in France, fall greatly ſhort of the original in elegance of ſtile; but an almoſt literal tranſlation will convey the Author's meaning, and enable the candid reader to form a juſt judgment of the ſtrength of his reaſoning, as well as of the juſtice of his cauſe

Doctor

Doctor D'Eſlon's obſervations, and the patients' ſupplement, contain ſuch refutations; and the certificates of thoſe very patients the Commiſſioners quote ſo clearly prove the intent of the Reports, and expoſe the proceedings, that they leave little more to ſay on the ſubject, than to lament that men of univerſally-allowed ſenſe and genius ſhould permit their ſignatures to be handed down to poſterity, and tarniſh that credit they juſtly received from the world in ſo many other inſtances; their beſt friends muſt, with a bluſh of ſorrow and ſurpriſe, lament that human nature could not be perfect.

The champions in the cauſe of electricity, who feel deeply impreſſed in their minds the encomuins due to the honeſt publications of Dr. Frank-

lin, will drop from their hands the graver, already employed to cut deep the characters of everlasting gratitude to his memory, and find themselves reluctantly obliged to ask--Is this the man who sat his face and name against a newly-discovered agent, at the very moment when he himself had improved and ascertained the existence of that of electricity, as unexpected and as surprising as the one he condemns? They will be driven to the necessity of shielding him under the fit of illness which confined him to his house at Passy, and prevented his attending when his brethren the Commissioners should have been at the public treatment. Let us for a moment suppose Commissioners had been appointed to examine into, and had damned his discoveries;--What would

he

he have ſaid?--The effects appeared evident to him in electricity; and ſo we muſt ſuppoſe they did in Animal Magnetiſm, when three patients were affected at his houſe, and in his preſence: But did his agent appear in electricity?---No!---How then ſhould the exiſtence of Animal Magnetiſm be denied, when that of electricity is not?---Only becauſe one is judged with candour, and the other with the reverſe. But the univerſal good of mankind, which Doctor Franklin no doubt has ſtrongly at heart, will, we hope, ſoon induce him to follow the example of Monſ. Juſſieu, his brother Commiſſioner; a man of ſound judgment and diſtinguiſhed abilities, who has writen in favour of Magnetiſm.

Theſe are the incidents, accompanied with thouſands of cures, daily performed, which will cruſh that hydra intereſt, and trample over the petty oppoſition of ignorance and prejudice. The phyſician of real merit in his profeſſion will as anxiouſly purſue and adopt every improvement and additional means, which can be diſcovered to increaſe his power of relieving his ſuffering patients, as does the ſtateſman a uſeful hint of his monarch's or his country's good

I muſt requeſt the Commiſſioners will excuſe my being obliged to differ ſo eſſentially in opinion from characters of univerſally-allowed penetration and learning; and permit me moſt reſpectfully to aſſure them, that there are but few ſubjects on which their opinions would not have proved

to

to me deciſive; and that Animal Magnetiſm is one of theſe few, for the following reaſons;—Firſt, that one of their Members told me he felt effects;—Secondly, that I had the honour of producing effects on the major part of thoſe patients, at Dr. D'Eſlon's, who have publiſhed their caſes, as well as on ſeveral others, whoſe certificates are yet to come; ---And, Thirdly, that I have juſt now, as appears by the patients' declarations, produced a great number of effects and cures at Calais, without the influence of either Imitation, Imagination, or the act of Touching. --Truths are obſtinate things; and recent, well-atteſted facts overturn all theory and ſuppoſitions.

I cannot avoid availing myſelf of this opportunity of addreſſing that

moſt brilliant and reſpectable circle; and aſſuring them, that I ſhall ever retain a lively ſenſe of the many polite attentions and unmerited partiality they honoured me with at Dr. D'Eſlon's; and of informing the public, that thoſe certificates, which have been voluntarily publiſhed by people of the firſt rank, placed in a line far beyond the reach of malice, or ſuſpicion of partiality, are calculated to enable the world to form a juſt opinion of the value of Animal Magnetiſm; and to remind them, that the good of mankind is a reigning object in the minds of diſtinguiſhed characters, who could be actuated by no other motive than that of informing their fellow creatures how they may find alleviation of ſuch ſufferings as they themſelves have been relieved

from:

from: They could not be actuated by intereſt; their fortunes and rank have ſet them above that: They could not atteſt falſehoods to eſpouſe the part of one ſide or the other: What was Dr. D'Eſlon or the Commiſſioners to them?---Nothing. Their regard for Dr. D'Eſlon did not proceed from his being a phyſician, but from his humane, kind, ſympathiſing manner of feeling their ſufferings, and ſacrifiſing his health and attention to the relief of them: What objection could they have to the Commiſſioners?---Certainly none, had they with uninfluenced candour availed themſelves of the lights to judge by, which the patients themſelves were anxious to afford them, and by which they would have eſcaped the reproaches, ſo liberally heaped on them, of attributing

buting to the patients Imaginations, or to the influence of Imitation, or to the operator's ignorance in the art of magnetiſing, and making the patients ſuffer from his roughneſs in in touching them. It cannot be wondered at that ſuch perſons feel themſelves hurt by the Commiſſioners' error, as well as by their unfortunate method of expoſing that error; nor will it appear ſurpriſing that they take ſuch pains to ſave the reſt of mankind from the influence of it, when we conſider that, to uſe Sterne's words, "Their blood is milk, and curdles at another's woe;" if it had not, they would have remained ſilent and indifferent to the fate of mankind.

That Animal Magnetiſm will flouriſh in every corner of the world, and that it will be received among the other

improvements

improvements in the healing art, there can be no doubt: And where ſo likely as in the happy ſoil where liberty, the encourager of improvements,--and emulation, that radient characteriſtic of a Briton,--hurries on to perfection! The only danger is, that ſome unſkilled in the knowledge of diſeaſes, and of the means of conducting a patient through a criſis, may ſtart into impoſition on the public, and repeat, by his ignorance, the ſtab which Animal Magnetiſm received from another cauſe. Magnetiſm is not a play-thing for fools: But what it is I ſhall reſerve for a future publication.

Every new diſcovery, which is not at firſt ſight capable of being clearly underſtood and accounted for, naturally produces, even amidſt the impartial

impartial part of mankind, a degree of diſcredit; ſo muſt this. But when the ſenſes are ſummoned into evidence, incredulity gives place to aſtoniſhment; and the total privation of pain and ſickneſs makes the formerly-incredulous become champions in the cauſe. This conſideration will, I hope, plead ſucceſsfully in the minds of the public for a ſuſpenſion of their judgment on this wonder-working diſcovery, until experience and obſervation ſhall have removed all ſhadow of doubt of it's value.

The certificates are depoſited in the hands of Mr. Hixon, No. 17, Cecil-Street, Srand,--to be ſeen by whoever may chuſe to apply.

So

So ſoon as a ſufficient number of patients are cured in London, to prove the efficacy of Animal Magnetiſm, and remove incredulity, I will begin a courſe of lectures on the ſubject;

And am

the Public's

moſt obedient

and very humble Servant,

J. B. De Mainauduc.

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OBSERVATIONS on the Two Reports of the Commiſſioners, appointed by the King of France to examine into Animal Magnetiſm.--By Doctor D'Eſlon, Phyſician in ordinary to His Royal Highneſs Count D'Artois.

Supplement to the Two Reports of the Commiſſioners.---Publiſhed by a hundred and eleven of Doctor D'Eſlon's patients, for the moſt part people of the firſt diſtinction; deſcribing their diſeaſes, cures, and mode of treatment.

Liſt of Cures performed at Buzancy, by the Marquis de Puiſegur.

Liſt

Liſt of Cures performed at Lyon, by Doctor Orelut.

Liſt of Cures performed at Beaubourg en Brie, by the Marquis de Tiſſart de Rouvre.

Liſt of Cures, with Certificates, performed at Calais, in the months of March and April laſt, by Doctor J. B. de Mainauduc.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

The TWO REPORTS of the COMMISSIONERS, appointed by His Majesty the KING OF FRANCE, to examine into ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

THE King appointed Commissioners to enquire into and judge of the new agent which I employ in the cure of diseases; who have declared (one only excepted*) that there is no such thing as Animal Magnetism, and that the means which are employed to produce it must in the end be attended with fatal effects.

* Mr. De Jussieu, the only commissioner who thought himself obliged to pay close attention to my treatment.

Is this deciſion juſt? Is it reaſonable? I may certainly be allowed to aſk the queſtion. Government deſired to be inſtructed on the ſubject. If I produce ſufficient proofs, and derive them principally from thoſe very Reports of the Commiſſioners, I cannot fail of bringing home conviction to every diſintereſted and unprejudiced mind; which alone is the intent of this publication.

Let us take a curſory view of the facts laid down by the Commiſſioners, and the conſequences which they draw from them, in their own words. If by this ſimple method I do not prove the exiſtence of that agent which they deny, at leaſt I will ſhew that they have neither aſcertained that it is new or dangerous.

This undertaking is to me very diſagreeable, and muſt be tedious to my readers; but the benefit of mankind is my only motive, and demands every ſacrifice.

The exiſtence of a univerſal fluid is not a new diſcovery. Among the ancients and moderns we find a great number of men diſtinguiſhed for their ſuperiority of genius, who have not doubted that the heavenly bodies, as well

well as the earth, are ſurrounded by one common element; which, by inſinuating itſelf into every part of their bodies, governs their motions; and which, in chemical language, is known by the title of Phlogiſton.

The electric and magnetic fluids, called water, air, and fire, are but parts of that univerſal fluid, of that ſame element, which becomes ſenſible only by its effects; as by flame and heat in fire, by the influence of the loadſtone on iron, and ſo on. If we wiſhed to deny their exiſtence, we would ſay of them what the Commiſſioners ſay of Magnetiſm; that they eſcape from all our ſenſes, have neither taſte nor ſmell, that they act without noiſe, and encompaſs or penetrate, without giving any notice either by the ſight or touch.

The arguments which I made uſe of to the Commiſſioners, when I made them acquainted with Animal Magnetiſm, were, that this agent is neither viſible to the ſight nor touch; but that I would prove its exiſtence by its continued action, and by its curative effects, in the treatment of diſeaſes.

They ſay that I engaged to demonſtrate the exiſtence of Animal Magnetiſm to them,

to communicate my knowledge on that diſcovery, and to prove the utility of it: "Not in its power of curing diſeaſes," ſay they, "but by its conſtant effects in the treatment of them." Let us now ſee whether I fulfilled, or have been willing to fulfil, my engagements. The Commiſſioners acknowledge my having diſcovered to them my rules; that I reduced them to writing; that I inſtructed them in the manner of putting Animal Magnetiſm in practice; that I made them acquainted with the internal conſtruction of the Bacquet. Is it then my fault, if they would not join the theory to the practice, but obſtinately neglected the former without ever giving themſelves the trouble to enquire from whence that fluid was derived?

The exiſtence of Magnetiſm could be proved by the treatment of patients. I invited the Commiſſioners to come into my apartments, deſtined for that purpoſe, to ſee my patients, and to attend to the effects produced by it. But let us take notice of their deſcription of that treatment. "Nothing," ſay they, "is more aſtoniſhing than this picture. Without having been an eye witneſs no one can be capable of forming

forming an idea of it; and, when you have ſeen it, you are as much aſtoniſhed at the perfect tranquillity of ſome patients, as at the violent agitation of others; of the different and repeated incidents, and of the wonderful effects produced by ſympathy. Here you ſee patients ſingle out and run to others; ſmile on one another; talk affectionately, and mutually alleviate each others criſes; and all are influenced by the operator; whoſe look, voice, or even a motion made by him, rouſes them inſtantly from even an apparent ſtate of drowſineſs. Thoſe effects, being conſtant and uniform in their production, leave no room to doubt that there is a great power, which agitates the patients, has dominion over them, and of which the Magnetiſer ſeems to be the perfect poſſeſſor."

In the firſt moments of their aſtoniſhment, the Commiſſioners moſt readily employed themſelves in examining the patients; and though they give an account of ſeveral, they omit the following caſes, to which they were witneſſes.

A woman, who had been ailing for three years, came under my treatment the 17th of April laſt; ſhe was thought to be pregnant; her diſeaſe was an aſcites. Meſſrs. Maugras and Ferrand had attended her. She declared to the Commiſſioners that ſhe found her ſwelling conſiderably diminiſhed; that from the firſt day of the treatment ſhe had a return of her menſes, which had been ſuppreſſed for eighteen months paſt; and that her urine, which had been until this time very clear and tranſparent, was now become turbid and more abundant. Twenty-four days after, ſhe was re-examined, and was declared to be found as follows: their atteſtation of which is in my hands.

" We have examined the dropſical woman (No. 2.) Her belly appears to us to be greatly diminiſhed in ſize; though, according to her own account, her ſize varies ſeveral times during the courſe of the day. She meaſured herſelf at different periods of her diſeaſe, and always in the morning when getting up. The meaſure which ſhe ſhewed us, of the 4th of June laſt, was three feet three inches and a half; this day, June 14th, it meaſures three

feet

feet and half an inch, according to our obſervation."

(Signed) A. L. De Juſſieu, Caille.

On the 18th of May the Commiſſioners gave me another patient, named Frances Lamotte; who, in conſequence of a ſtrain, had a ſwelling in her hand, and a conſiderable degree of pain in the articulation of the ſhoulder and in the ſcapula. The pain having increaſed, ſhe went into the hoſpital of St. Sulpice, where the application of bliſtering plaiſters produced no alleviation of her ſufferings. For nine months after quitting the hoſpital ſhe employed other remedies with ſo little ſucceſs, that ſhe could not move her arm, and ſcarcely her fingers; all ſhe could do was to turn up her hand and ſhut it, even that with difficulty and pain. This is the ſubſtance of her examination, to which ſhe ſubmitted the 14th of June. The Commiſſioners' atteſted certificate is in my hands.

"This day, June 14th, we examined Frances Lamotte. She moves her hand with greater facility; ſhe can carry it to her head; ſhe ſtretches out her arm, and fore arm, but ſhe cannot bend it without the aſſiſtance of her

other hand; ſhe only feels the pain in her ſhoulder when it is touched; but ſhe has a continual pain in the joint of her elbow, and in her hands; the ſhoulder is a little leſs ſwelled; the pains ſeem to increaſe and diminiſh according to the change of weather."

(Signed) Caille, Andry, A. L. De Juſſieu.

The 21ſt of May theſe gentlemen gave me a third patient, named Louis Etieune P----, about ſix years old. Their ſtate of her caſe repreſented, that ſhe had obſtructions in all the glands of her neck, as well as in thoſe of the left axilla; one very large, the others about the ſize of a ſmall pigeon's egg; and that this may be looked on as a ſcrophulous caſe. The following is the atteſtation of her caſe, taken June 14th.

" This day, June 14th, we have examined Louis Etieune P----. We found the glands of her neck diminiſhed in ſize, as well as thoſe of her axilla. There is one very large one, meaſuring about ten lines in diameter. There are nine enlarged glands in her chin and neck, which are very painful when touched; ſmall ones out of number."

(Signed) Andry, A. L. De Juſſieu.

I need

I need not obſerve how valuable and deciſive theſe firſt examinations were. Theſe fortunate beginnings gave me room to hope that the Commiſſioners would ſoon be as well convinced as I was of the happy effects of Magnetiſm; but theſe hopes ſpeedily vaniſhed. The Commiſſioners ſoon gave up the proceedings which they had agreed on, and which they had already in part put in execution; viz. that of paying attention to the patients.—Why did they give it up?—I requeſt the reader only to obſerve the reaſons they give for ſo doing. "The Commiſſioners," ſay they, "ſoon thought that the public place of treatment could not be a proper one for their experiments. The multiplicity of effects were the firſt obſtacles; the variety of incidents, all occurring together, prevented the neceſſary attention which ſhould be ſeparately paid to any one of them. Beſides, the patients of rank who attend the treatment might think our queſtions importunate. They therefore reſolved, that as their attendance at the public treatment was not neceſſary, it would be ſufficient for a few of them to go there from time to time.

The

The gentlemen of the Royal Society * went much further—" We thought," ſay they, " we might decline attending to incidents which were extraordinary and wonderful; ſuch as the renewal of convulſive movements by the direction of a finger, or of a conductor, through the back of a chair, thickly ſtuffed; through a door or wall; the ſenſations felt on approaching a tree, a baſon, a body, or piece of ground, which had been previouſly magnetiſed."

How then could it be poſſible to prove the diſputed exiſtence of an unknown agent, if one party refuſes to attend to the curative effects in the treatment of diſeaſes, and the other the examination of effects, which are merely phyſical?—For my part, I inſiſted on our agreement, deſiring that principally, and almoſt excluſively, the examination ſhould be made on the mode of cure. The Commiſſioners' reaſons for not doing ſo were—

" Nature cures diſeaſes," ſays the Father of Phyſic. " The obſervation of every age proves

* Seeing theſe gentlemen avoided paying the neceſſary attention, I preſented a petition to Mr. Le Noir, praying the Miniſter would add three State Counſellors to the Commiſſioners.

proves that Nature alone, and without any medical aſſiſtance, cures a great number of diſeaſes: She is powerful enough to keep up life, even againſt the worſt of regimen: and ſometimes triumphs over not only the diſeaſe, but even over the remedies injudiciouſly exhibited. How is it poſſible then to prove by the treatment of patients the effect of an agent, whoſe exiſtence is denied; whilſt the effects of remedies can be conteſted, whoſe exiſtence admits of no doubt?"

What opinion then is to be formed of the art of Phyſic, and of the remedies it adminiſters ſo profuſely, if the Commiſſioners talk ſo of it? For my part, who have at all times held it as an undeniable truth, that the properties of Jeſuit's-bark, opium, antimony, and of every other medicine whatſoever, could only be aſcertained by conſtant obſervation, I could not avoid thinking alſo, that the moſt certain method of judging of Animal Magnetiſm, was to obſerve, to weigh, to examine it's curative effects; and when the Commiſſioners reject this kind of proof, after having agreed on it, I cannot admit of what they have ſubſtituted in it's place; they having choſen

to

to amuſe themſelves with obſerving the action of Animal Magnetiſm, of forming a judgement by it's momentary effects on the animal œconomy, and by the changes which it appears to produce there.

If the Commiſſioners had previouſly appriſed me that they would have confined their examination to that only, I ſhould have taken care to have warned them, and perhaps convinced them, of it's inſufficiency, by making them obſerve that it is only on the ſmalleſt number of patients that Magnetiſm produces momentary and ſenſible effects; that many are cured without feeling even the ſlighteſt derangement; and in ſhort that, amidſt thoſe who are moſt ſenſible and moſt ſuſceptible of the momentary action, and of the effects which are merely phyſical, the impreſſions vary continually. I would have made them obſerve that ſometimes patients, who are ſubject to be violently effected, fall into criſes, without being touched, without ſitting down to the Bacquet, and without any direction being made towards them; whilſt at other times, though treated magnetically, touched, and ſeated down to the Bacquet, they paſs

hours,

hours, nay even whole days, without feeling any effects.

The leaſt attention paid to my operations would have furniſhed the Commiſſioners ample room to make theſe obſervations; and would, I make not the leaſt doubt, have brought them back to the plan which I had propoſed. At any rate, if they had refuſed to do ſo, being previouſly convinced that the mode of examination which they had projected would prove inſufficient, I ſhould have held it unneceſſary, nay even dangerous, to have communicated my theory or practice to them.

The reſult of thoſe gentlemen's new plan was, that of leading them on from one error to another; as a curſory view of the experiments they afterwards made will ſufficiently prove.

From that moment they avoided all diſcuſſion on the ſubject with me, and, in general, even made their experiments unknown to me; but the well-known candour of the Commiſſioners will make me take for granted all that they aſſert on the ſubject.

" They

" They avoided," ſay they, "making the firſt experiments on themſelves; but that their firſt object was, and ought to be, not to pay too much attention to what paſſed in themſelves. They were magnetiſed by Mr. D'Eſlon, or by his diſciples; for which purpoſe they placed themſelves at the Bacquet once a week, and they have continued there for two hours and a half at a time. Not one of them felt any effects, or at leaſt felt nothing which could be attributed to Magnetiſm."

It is but too obvious, that it muſt have been very difficult for theſe gentlemen to have experienced violent ſenſations from their ſittings, which were repeated but once a week, and even that with the precaution not to attend too much to what paſſed within themſelves. I paſs over the inſignificance of the negative proof they advance, that not one of them felt any effects. I have already ſaid that, in health, the effect of Magnetiſm is not always felt; even in illneſs people are very often perfectly inſenſible to it.

But an anſwer to thoſe gentlemen will be beſt deduced from their own words and obſervations.

" Not

" Not one of them," ſay they, " felt any effects; or, at leaſt, nothing which could be attributed to Magnetiſm." Yet we find in the 18th page of their Report the following words " One of us felt a ſlight pain at the pit of his ſtomach, from the violent preſſure which had been made on it; this pain laſted the whole day and the next alſo, and was accompanied with laſſitude and uneaſineſs. A ſecond felt, in the evening of the day in which he had been operated on, a ſlight irritation of his nerves, to which he is very ſubject. A third, who had naturally a very great mobility and nervous ſenſibility, felt more pain, and a more remarkable irritation of his nerves."

The gentlemen, members of the Academy of Sciences, chuſing to be ſeparate in their examinations from thoſe of the Royal Society, have taken no notice, in their Report, of a fourth effect, which was felt by Mr. Caille, one of their members. He was placed at the Bacquet, without being touched or magnetiſed by any one; he was ſo violently effected with a heat and glowing, beginning at the pit of his ſtomach, becoming general

all

al over his body, and ſucceeded with a deſire to vomit and faintneſs, that he was obliged to quit the conductor. He immediately told it to above twenty of my patients, and then to the Lieutenant de Police, at whoſe houſe we dined together that day. Let me then aſk where we ſhall look for that rigid and faithful veracity which the Commiſſioners boaſt of? Shall we find it in this account given by them before their Report, or in their ſubſequent publication?

Here then we find four of the Commiſſioners who have felt effects from Magnetiſm.

And, to ſhew myſelf as ſcrupulouſly exact as they are, I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that in the beginning of their Report they allow, that, in a ſtate of health, the effects produced by Magnetiſm are very trifling, and that it is only at the concluſion of it that they abſolutely deny the exiſtence of this agent.

From theſe experiments made on themſelves, the Commiſſioners paſs on to others made on patients. They gathered together ſeven at Mr. Franklin's, at Paſſy.

A negative argument, diveſted of every other conſideration, proves nothing, only becauſe it is a negative one. It was a point fixed by us, that moſt commonly no ſenſible effects were produced.

" Three others," ſay they, " felt effects. François Grenet felt pain, and his eye watered. Mrs. Carpentier complained of a pain in her head when the finger was directed towards her pole; when the finger was directed towards her face, ſhe ſaid ſhe could not breathe; the finger being directed upwards and downwards, ſhe complained of flying pains from her head to her ſhoulders. She ſeemed to be equally affected when blindfold. The operator held his fingers under her noſe, whilſt her eyes were ſhut; and ſhe ſaid ſhe ſhould faint if they did not deſiſt.—Ennuyé felt the ſame effects, but not ſo ſtrongly." But theſe effects, which they called leſs ſtrong, merited another definition; and might have been better deſcribed, by ſaying that this patient felt ſo ſtrongly every direction of the finger, that he could not continue to ſit in his chair.

But the Report goes on thus.

" Theſe effects merited the ſerious attention of the Commiſſioners, and called for a very accurate examination."

Yet what was the conſequence? Theſe firſt effects were neither followed nor attended to. They never were taken any further notice of; indeed the Report proves it; ſince in it we read that, "to fix their ideas reſpecting this matter, they determined to examine patients who ſhould be placed elſewhere, and in other circumſtances. They placed at a private Bacquet, with themſelves, Mrs. de B—— and de V—— and Meſſrs. M—— and R——; and requeſted theſe four people to obſerve what effects they ſhould feel: But without paying too great attention to them, Mr. M——, the moment the finger was directed to his knee, in which he had a complaint, believed he felt a gentle heat in that part where he generally feels pain. Mrs. de V——, ſubject to nervous affections, was often ready to fall aſleep whilſt magnetiſed; and ſhe felt alſo an uneaſineſs and agitation."

Theſe effects are very trifling, compared to thoſe the Commiſſioners were witneſſes to

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at my houſe; but ſtill they are effects. They ſuppoſe them produced by ſome cauſe; and their manner of accounting for them in their Report is truly curious.

" We may conclude," ſay they, " that Mr. M—— was too anxious in attending to what he felt; that Madame de V—— might have been tired of it; that, no doubt, the finger of the operator muſt have been brought too near the watering eye of Grenet; and in ſhort, that Mrs. Carpentier thought ſhe ſhould have pleaſed the Commiſſioners by ſaying ſhe felt effects."

Wonderful obſervations! Amazing experiments! Let me only aſk what ſort of judgment it muſt be which is founded on ſuſpicion, doubts, and conjectures. Yet here began the ſuſpicion, already preconcerted, that thoſe apparent facts might be only the effect of Imagination: And, to convince themſelves that they were ſo, the Commiſſioners employed Mr. Jumelin to make experiments. This phyſician certainly merits great eſteem, as well as Mr. Sigaud, who is alſo quoted by them — I cannot tell why; but I cannot fix my attention on things which regard me

perſonally. I am perfectly unacquainted with the extent of theſe two phyſicians' knowledge in Magnetiſm. They allow that they learned nothing from me, and that is all I want of them.

The Commiſſioners go on to give us an account of three other experiments, which they performed on three of my patients. They agree that all of them had criſes, but they want to prove thoſe criſes to have been the effect of Imagination. A young man was led by them to a place where I had magnetiſed a tree: between him and the magnetiſed tree were four other trees; the firſt diſtant from it thirty eight feet, the next thirty-ſix, the third twenty-ſeven, and the fourth twenty-four. He was led by them blindfold from one to the other.

At every tree the young man felt himſelf ſomewhat affected, and at the fourth he fell into a criſis. I cannot conceive how this affords any argument againſt the power of Magnetiſm. His falling into a criſis, before he had arrived to the magnetiſed tree, does not prove that that tree would not have produced the effect. I will make only

one

one obſervation of the many which inſtantly occur; and which theſe gentlemen Commiſſioners might have made themſelves, if they had thought proper to recollect my theory, and the effects to which they were ſeveral times witneſſes: indeed it is no more than repeating what I have advanced before, that the operation of the agent, once excited in any perſon, is terminated ſooner or later, according to the law of Nature; whole days paſs ſometimes in expectation of this termination or criſis. And this young man's falling into this criſis, before his arrival at the magtiſed tree, could have been cauſed only by the effect of my operation on him whilſt we were going in the carriage together, or perhaps, indeed, from the preceeding day's treatment.

The more extraordinary theſe obſervations may appear to the Commiſſioners, the more they ſhould have excited their attention. Nor can I avoid accuſing them of being too haſty, in pronouncing an abſolute judgment on a ſurpriſing fact, which at leaſt demanded a repetition on the ſame ſubject, or on others, before they could venture to declare it to be the

effect of Imagination. Had Mrs. P—— alſo a ſtrong criſis without being magnetiſed? But my obſervations on the former caſe will anſwer this. It muſt be allowed that theſe two facts are of but little conſequence in themſelves: and even if they could have been produced by Imagination, they might alſo have been the retarded effects of Magnetiſm.

The caſe of Miſs B—— is more curious. Magnetiſed unknown to her, through a door made only of paper, ſhe felt, ſay they, no effects, but converſed with ſprightlineſs; and when the ſtate of her health was enquired after, ſhe anſwered ſhe was perfectly well. The phyſician, after ſpending in vain half an hour in magnetiſing her, returned into the apartment where ſhe was; and having, with her own conſent, magnetized her, in three minutes time ſhe felt an uneaſy ſenſation, and a heavineſs, which ended in a ſtrongly marked criſis.

I could immediately explain this circumſtance, and make uſe of it as a ſtrong proof of the power and effect of Magnetiſm, by obſerving that this young woman comes regularly to my treatment; that ſhe declared to me, before a great number of patients, that, whilſt magnetiſed

netiſed through the paper, ſhe was ſeized with ſuch a laughing fit, as ſhe moſtly experiences when her criſes are coming on; and that this fit of laughing was followed with one of ſweating ſo profuſely, that ſhe could not hold the linen ſhe was cutting out, and that ſhe was obliged at every inſtant to wipe her hands. But theſe gentlemen have gone ſo far as to ſuppoſe, that there are patients who think it neceſſary to compliment their phyſicians, by ſaying they feel effects when they do not: this perſon's teſtimony then muſt have no weight. Yet her certificate on the ſubject carries with it ſome degree of probability. She was in a ſtrange houſe, in company with a lady ſhe had never ſeen before, and to whom ſhe had been preſented for employment. The gentlemen, in their Report, ſay ſhe converſed with her with a great deal of ſprightlineſs. This gaiety with a ſtrange lady of rank was too ill placed to be natural, and reſembles very ſtrongly that which generally foreruns her criſis. The ſtrongeſt argument which theſe gentlemen ſeem to draw from this experiment is, that by magnetiſing at direct poles, and yet producing thereby effects, they have overturned the theory

ory and practice of Magnetiſm; and that it muſt follow, that thoſe effects are not produced by Magnetiſm, but by Imagination. My anſwer is a very plain one: That certainly in operating we direct to magnetiſe at oppoſite poles. It is the moſt uſual and moſt efficacious direction perhaps; but I never ſaid that effects could not be produced by magnetiſing at direct poles.—Nay, I ſaid poſitively the contrary to the Commiſſioners.

But I have dwelt too long on experiments, as badly concerted as they were executed. Thoſe gentlemen would always act, but never liſten to reaſon or inſtruction.

The Commiſſioners make no mention of ſome other experiments, which, perhaps, ſhould not have been paſſed over in ſilence. Such as that performed at Mr. de la Voiſier's on a Chevalier de St. Louis, a gentleman to me, until that moment, perfectly unknown. He had a pain in one ſide of his head, which, on the application of my hand, removed to one of his ſides, and then to his belly; by bringing my foot near his, I alternately produced and removed at will a ſenſation of heat

and

and cold, which I ſhifted alſo to every part of his body.

I magnetiſed by reflection from a looking-glaſs, at Mr. Franklin's at Paſſy, a woman of that village, whoſe back was turned to the glaſs and did not perceive me. She gave theſe gentlemen an accurate and deſcriptive account of what ſhe felt.

Madame la Comteſſe de L. B. was in ſo ſtrong a criſis as to be inſenſible. Her arm was elevated in an unnatural poſition, and violently contracted. I aſked the Commiſſioners who were preſent, among the reſt Mr. le Roi and Mr. de Juſſieu, whether they wiſhed I ſhould make the arm change it's poſition, and the palm of the hand, which was turned towards her back, take it's natural ſituation. To which they aſſented, and became exceedingly aſtoniſhed at it's being effected only by directing my fore-finger towards the hand.

The following experiment ſurpriſed them as much as the former, yet they have forgot it in their Report. The phyſicians of the Royal Society of Medicine blindfolded a patient, named Mr. le Dru, and directed the iron conductor towards different parts of his body,

but

but without touching him with it, the major part of which directions he ſenſibly felt, and exactly told them. He was thrown into a criſis, and they ſaw tears flow from his eyes and ſtop at the will of the phyſician who magnetiſed him. This happened at Mr. Manduit's, and was performed by Meſſrs. Andry, Caille, and de Juſſieu. Mr. Andry, who related the fact to me, and to ſeveral of my patients, was ſtill in a ſtate of aſtoniſhment at it, and not without reaſon; one ſuch incident being ſufficient to prove the effect of Animal Magnetiſm. A hundred negative facts prove nothing, whilſt one ſingle poſitive one becomes concluſive.

The Commiſſioners, finding themſelves obliged to admit thoſe effects from their being ſo obvious, but determining not to attribute them to Magnetiſm, aſſigned them to the three following cauſes, generouſly giving their readers the privilege of chuſing which they pleaſed; and thoſe were,—the act of Touching, made uſe of by the operator in Magnetiſm,—Imitation,—and Imagination.

Of

Of TOUCHING.

Theſe gentlemen expatiated largely and anatomically on the Hypochondres, on the Colon, the Diaphragm, the Ovaries, &c. Far be it from me to follow their example! To what purpoſe? Their entire ſyſtem of Touching is foreign to Animal Magnetiſm: Experience proves it. If theſe gentlemen had thought proper to attend to my treatment, they would have found that it was not on the patient touched, but on another, that I was operating. The two Reports deſcribe the act of magnetiſing, as compoſed of uncouth geſtures. But nothing can be more widely diſtant from truth. Thoſe geſtures are varied, but always light and gentle; thoſe only excepted which, in particular caſes, come under the denomination of rubbings, recommended in phyſic, and uſed particularly in England, Germany, China, and all over India.—In ſhort, the Commiſſioners forgot that Mr. La Fiſe, in his diſcourſe, delivered to them, poſitively ſaid that the Touching muſt be light and gentle.

Of IMITATION.

When the Commiſſioners attribute the effects to Imitation, if they mean by it that unavoidable diſpoſition, that original law of Nature; in ſhort, that Imitation, which, to uſe their own expreſſion, Nature ſeems to have made a law of; in that caſe they allude to one of the greateſt phenomena which could or ought to engage our attention. But ſuffice it for me to anſwer them, that that law of Nature takes place every where; and that, far from being dangerous in magnetical treatment, as it may ſometimes be elſewhere, it aſſiſts only the action of the fluid. And, ſhould they deſire a proof of it, I anſwer them, that they had it within their poſſeſſion, had they but attended to my curative practice; becauſe they would there have been witneſſes to a conſtant and regular proceeding, producing a perfect cure, or at leaſt a very great alleviation of the diſeaſes.

They ſay Imitation communicates and ſpreads the impreſſions; but if thoſe impreſſions are ſalutary, the communication of them cannot be dangerous.

Did

Did they mean that this law of Nature, this Imitation, ſpreads and communicates the hiccough, a violent cough, or the ſound ſleep with which different patients are affected; in that caſe, one patient's coughing ſhould ſet all the others coughing alſo; one perſon's doſing ſhould ſet the reſt to ſleep; and one ſound-ſleeping patient ſhould throw all the others into a lethargy! But this cannot be what thoſe gentlemen mean; for, in deſcribing, in another part of their Report, a picture of my aſſembled patients at the treatment, they ſay that ſome cough, others ſpit, ſome ſleep, others are agitated and convulſed. Such a prodigious variety cannot be reconciled by their pretended effects of Imitation.

The Commiſſioners' concluſion then, that Imitation is the true cauſe of the effects attributed to Magnetiſm, is but an aſſertation made at random, deſtitute of proof, and even of probability.

Of IMAGINATION.

What is Imagination? The Commiſſioners make it do a great deal of buſineſs, without telling

telling us what it is; certainly they found that eaſieſt. But let us attend a little to what they ſay.

" It acts," ſay they, " by it's own power; by it are produced courage and panic in the field of battle; it's influence is ſtrongly marked at theatrical repreſentations, and in all large aſſemblies. By it are produced the revolt of armies; and, when animated by fanaticiſm, it produces the tremblers of the ceveunes, &c.

" It is influenced alſo by occurring circumſtances; a ſmall confined room, heated atmoſphere, the appearance of myſtery, produced by ſhutting the doors and windows of the magnetiſing room, the darkneſs and ſilence which reigns there, the ſight of ſuffering patients, whoſe appearance beſpeaks melancholy; a perfect quiet, interrupted only by gaping, ſighing, ſobbing, and complaining, ſometimes crying; and by the different expreſſions of pain and wearineſs;—in ſhort, by the harmonious ſounds of a forte-piano; thoſe are the ſecondary cauſes of the convulſions, and of what are improperly called criſes."

Certainly

Certainly there is in thoſe pictures much more of Imagination than can be found in all my rooms of treatment.

To have rendered this attribute of our exiſtence an active agent in the diſeaſes which come under my treatment, and in the cures which I perform, the Commiſſioners ſhould have given us their ideas, and the principles from which they form their judgment. In metaphyſics, Imagination is defined but as a great power of conception : were it to be defined in phyſicks, it would be called a fluid, which flows to and from us with more or leſs velocity, in proportion to the interior and exterior degrees of reſiſtence it meets with. Under which of theſe denominations do the Commiſſioners claſs that part of my treatment which they attribute to Imagination? They oblige me to anſwer them, when they charge me with having ſaid (page 60) that Imagination held the greateſt part in effects produced by Animal Magnetiſm: All they quote of my converſation on the ſubject was merely ſuppoſition of mine; and of this hypotheſis they form an aſſertion. They certainly forgot, at the moment they were employed

employed at forming their Report, thoſe principles of mine which I had explained to them. They no longer recollected Mr. La Fiſe's diſcourſe, which conveyed thoſe principles in the cleareſt and moſt evident manner. Nor, in ſhort, did they attend to the impoſſibility of having, at one and the ſame moment, advanced that Magnetiſm was the action of a fluid on the body, and that of Imagination only.

From the moment I thought myſelf at liberty to diſcloſe the lights I had acquired in Magnetiſm, I confined my inſtructions within no bounds: I have as anxiouſly endeavoured to unfold the theory of it; and hope very ſoon to be able to render that alſo public. In explaining that, I ſhall endeavour to fill up the vacancy left by the Commiſſioners in their long chapter on Imagination; But ſhall confine myſelf for the preſent to their Report only.

But have I not ſome reaſon to complain of the inaccuracy of theſe gentlemen, in deſcribing my rooms and treatment? It is univerſally allowed that my patients are received in very large chambers, and not in ſmall ones; that windows,

except

except intemperance of weather obliges us to it, are never ſhut; and that, if any of thoſe gentlemen Commiſſioners found the time they ſpent there tedious, it was not for want of good company: And I muſt take the liberty of obſerving, that I never was in better, nor ſurrounded with more decorum, politeneſs and lovelineſs. Throughout the Commiſſioners' writings we read but of convulſions; whilſt the fact is, that, out of between fifty and ſixty patients, who attended my treatment at one time, I never had more than ſix or ſeven who had convulſions: And to take in the whole number of five hundred patients, to whom I have given my regular attention during the laſt three years, there were not above twenty of all that number ſubject to thoſe convulſions, which are laid ſuch ſtreſs upon: And the major part of thoſe had them before they became my patients. The truth of this the Commiſſioners might have ſatisfied themſelves of, had they choſen it.

Madame de la S——, who had moſt violent convulſions, had been ſubject to them for five years before ſhe came under my care. Her

criſes

criſes continued for whole days; now, and for ſome months paſt, they ſcarcely laſt half an hour, and are very rarely accompanied with any violent ſymptoms.

Thoſe of Miſs de la B——, whoſe caſe is quoted by the Commiſſioners, are conſiderably ſhortened.

Mrs. P——, who is alſo mentioned in the Report, was attacked for a long time with violent convulſions: ſhe has now no criſes at all. But I neither ſay, nor could I anſwer for her not having any in future: indeed I rather think ſhe will.

Mr. B——, who was under my care two years ſince, had much more violent criſes; they produced his cure, and diſappeared totally from that time.

It is only neceſſary to obſerve with a little attention the courſe of thoſe convulſions, to be convinced of their being real criſes, notwithſtanding the Commiſſioners pretend to ſay they are improperly ſo called. They neceſſarily derive from an internal morbific cauſe, are the effect of this cauſe, and this effect is but the effort of Nature to ſhake off the diſeaſe with which ſhe is attacked; which, in

medical

medical language, is, and ought to be called, criſis.

Are evacuations by ſtool, by vomiting, by ſweating, by the urinary paſſage, by expectoration, &c. the effects only of Imagination? Does Imagination re-produce ſleep and digeſtion? Are obſtructions and ſchirrous ſwellings diſperſed by it? Are abſceſſes burſt and ſpit up; the hemorrhoids and periodical evacuations, after a ſuppreſſion of ſeveral years, reproduced; and all by Imagination? Will Imagination derive to the ſkin a gouty humour, cure an appoplexy, and re-produce a tetteriſh humour, long ſince imprudently ſtruck in? Can Imagination operate on ſleeping patients? Is it Imagination that affects children at the breaſt, and animals, who ſhew evident ſigns of the influence of Magnetiſm when operated on? Is it, in ſhort, (for I ſhould never end) Imagination that inſtantly takes off the pain of a violent burn, and cures it in a very ſhort time? And are not all thoſe effects criſes?

After all that has been ſaid about it, then, it is neither the act of Touching, Imitation, nor Imagination, which is "the great power that we are obliged to acknowledge, from it's

conſtant effects; which agitates the patients, and keeps them in ſubjection; and of which the Magnetiſer ſeems to be the ſole poſſeſſor." No, no; they no more deſerve the title than does the cream of tartar, which one of the Reports ſtiles a real purgative medicine, and which another calls a ſubſtance gently purgative; and of which I will not ſay any thing, becauſe this is no medical treatiſe.

I believe I have anſwered thoſe arguments which have been brought in evidence againſt the exiſtence of Animal Magnetiſm, as well as the pretended danger attending the practice of it. In confuting what has been advanced to prove the non-exiſtence of the agent, they wiſh to deny the very effects which the Commiſſioners themſelves have owned they felt. Four of them felt heat, cold, and pain. Undoubtedly they do not wiſh the public to ſuppoſe them affected only by Imagination, or only by the power of Imitation. Here then we ſee effects without cauſes, if they are not produced by Magnetiſm.

Characters ſo diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge in the arts and ſciences, and thoſe to whom the world have ſo long accuſtomed themſelves

ſelves to look up as to oracles in the medical art, muſt undoubtedly influence the minds of thoſe who dare not judge for themſelves; and, unfortunately, this claſs comprehends no inconſiderable part of mankind. Here, alas! incredulity will meet with it's only remaining reſource.

The Commiſſioners have unanimouſly concluded, that Animal Magnetiſm ſhould be prohibited. One of the Reports ſeems to limit the prohibition to public treatments: The ſecond goes further; it would have them all forbid, becauſe the preparations and effects, being every where alike, the inconveniencies and dangers require the ſame attention. Theſe concluſions, I may be permitted to ſay, are deſtitute of moderation. If the knowledge of Animal Magnetiſm was, as formerly, confined to Mr. Meſmer, or even to him and me, the prohibition would be feaſible. But now that Mr. Meſmer has communicated his ſecret to three hundred diſciples, and that I have inſtructed one hundred and ſixty phyſicians; and that an infinite number of people have, either by their own ſtudies, or from inſtructions given them by others, not only acquired a knowledge of,

but practiſed this method; a general prohibition becomes impracticable, and an attempt to ſuppreſs the public treatments imprudent.

Should abuſes creep into the practice of Animal Magnetiſm, the public treatments only could ſuggeſt and facilitate the means of watching over and putting a ſtop to them, and of introducing every ſuch meaſure as human prudence ſhould ſuggeſt, to render perfect this inimitable diſcovery. Government, which had only in view the deſire of being inſtructed on the ſubject, never, I am well convinced, formed the moſt diſtant idea of oppoſing its private practice. The parent will certainly never be forbid to relieve his ſon, nor the child his father; no more than will one friend to aſſiſt another, or the maſter to alleviate the ſufferings of his ſervants, &c. and yet, without preventing all this, the prohibition would be deficient; in ſhort, the prohibition of public treatments, where modeſty can fly for aſſiſtance with confidence, would be in itſelf a moſt imprudent act.

Twenty-one of the hundred and ſixty phyſicians, who received my inſtructions, were members of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris.

On

On the publication of the firſt Report, this company held an extraordinary meeting. They wanted to inſiſt on the magnetiſing phyſicians promiſing, under their hands and ſeals, that they would not only deſiſt from the practice of Magnetiſm, but even renounce all belief in it. A deſire to avoid animoſity induced ſeven of thoſe gentlemen to promiſe that they would not practice it: Yet they ſtill believe in it, ſince they would not aſſert the contrary before the faculty; but atteſted their belief in it by their ſignatures, which remain in my hands; as I had refuſed to inſtruct any one who had not, by a previous attention to my treatment, been convinced of the exiſtence of an agent. How will theſe gentlemen act when called to a patient to whom they think Magnetiſm will afford relief, and that the uſual medicines would become detrimental? Will they forfeit their word? Will they betray their conſciences?

When I declared to the aſſembly, the 20th of Auguſt, 1782, that I practiſed Animal Magnetiſm, I gave a liſt of the names and places of abode of thirty patients, who I had already cured by this method. And now

I declare to them, that, of five hundred whom I have treated ſince that time, a part of thoſe who continued conſtant to my treatment have been cured, others greatly relieved; and that, in three years,* five only died: I doubt whether amongſt my bretheren, who have ever ſo little practice, there could be found even one who could ſay as much.—The conduct of the Royal Society of Medicine, of which I am not a member, aſtoniſhes me beyond meaſure. A prebend of Vernon, without the leaſt pretenſions to a knowledge in phyſic, about four years ſince preſented himſelf to their aſſembled ſociety, with a liſt of experiments made with the loadſtone, on patients afflicted with nervous diſeaſes, but more particularly on epileptics.

The Royal Society appointed Meſſrs. Thouret and Andry, whoſe names are memorable in the pageantry of Magnetiſm, to verify thoſe, and make new experiments. Their

* It is univerſally known that thoſe five were deſperate caſes, which I admitted to my treatment only becauſe I thought myſelf as a phyſician conſcientiouſly obliged to afford every poſſible aſſiſtance to thoſe who ſeek it.

Their Report was preſented the 1ſt of April, 1783; and ſo fully adopted by the Society, that they reſolved the Report ſhould be printed, and ſome copies ſent to each phyſician and naturaliſt who correſponded with them.

Let us ſee what this Report ſaid.— "That it was propoſed to know, whether the loadſtone, as a magnetic ſubſtance, has any real action on the human body; that this fact is believed to be eſtabliſhed by the reſult of plain and accurate experiments; that now adays no doubt remains of the exiſtence of a univerſal fluid, diffuſed over the atmoſphere, and which is looked upon as the origin of Magentiſm; that it does not admit of a doubt that it influences the effects of the atmoſphere on the animal œconomy; That ſeveral naturaliſts aſſert that this fluid is not uniform in its action, but varies according to circumſtances; that facts ſeem to prove the exiſtence of a kind of Magnetiſm in the human body; that if theſe conjectures ſhould be proved, a new order of relationſhip, which binds our exiſtence to the ſtate of the atmoſphere, would be diſcovered; that ſo the human

body

body would have it's own particular Magnetiſm, which might be called Animal Magnetiſm, &c."

And yet it is this very ſame Society which adopts that Report made by four of it's Commiſſioners on the Animal Magnetiſm; and which ſays, with them, that Animal Magnetiſm does not exiſt; and it is that ſame Society which has reſolved, in its laſt public meeting, that this new Report ſhould be printed, and a copy ſent to each of it's correſponding phyſicians and naturaliſts.

For my part, I ſhall not ſwerve from that opinion which my own reflections, and ſix years experience, have confirmed; and, whilſt perſecuted by incredulity, I will ſay with the editor of the firſt Report, in a work much more worthy of his genius, that the fortune which is acquired by the propagation of truths is ſlower in making, but more ſolid than that produced by errors.

If Animal Magnetiſm was nothing, it would not be ſo violently attacked.—The hiſtory of every nation affords us ſome proof of its exiſtence: The Egyptians, Chineſe, nay even the ſavages. Nature herſelf pointed it

out

out before the art of phyſic was known. Some great men have gueſſed at it; And naturaliſts of every age have ſuppoſed its exiſtence. An idea which has been budding forth for ſo many ages, and in ſo many wiſe heads, muſt certainly be ſomething.

But if it was to be forbid as an error, ſhould it have been examined into ſo ſuperficially? Could they have flattered themſelves with the idea of being able to form a judgment of it in ſo ſhort a time, and from ſo few and ſuch inſignificant experiments? It was natural enough to ſuppoſe that the learned, as well as the members of the healing art, would oppoſe this new doctrine, when conſulted on the ſubject, and preſented with an agent which ſeems to overturn not only the preſent-ſyſtem of natural philoſophy, but even that of phyſic itſelf, and to turn out of practice almoſt all the ſubject of the Materia Medica. It muſt have been expected that all prejudiced parties would take up arms againſt it. It is very difficult to give up impreſſions and ideas, received and imbibed with our earlieſt education, and which we have made our own, by our youthful

labours

labours becoming ſecond Nature, by growing up with us even into old age, and proving often the very pillars on which a reputation has been ſupported: And yet theſe are the formidable enemies which Magnetiſm has to make head againſt. It will unqueſtionably triumph over them, but it muſt be the work of time. It is time alone which can place it's ſalutary effects in their proper light; and convince the aſtoniſhed world, what a precious, wonder-working, inviſible bleſſing, providence has been graciouſly pleaſed to preſent them with.

Thus I have made it appear, I hope, that to form a judgment of the utility, and of the exiſtence of Animal Magnetiſm, the Commiſſioners quitted the path I had chalked out for them, and which they had already agreed with me to follow.

That negative proofs only ariſe from the experiments which they have made.

That to form any concluſion, even from thoſe experiments which they had made, it was abſolutely neceſſary to have repeated them, becauſe the action of this fluid, as well as of that of the leadſtone, is not uniform.

That

That the effects acceded to by them, and particularly thoſe which they themſelves felt, admit of the exiſtence of a cauſe. That, in ſhort, as this cauſe can neither be produced by the Touch, by Imitation, nor by Imagination, it muſt be evident that all the effects produced, under the direction and inſpection of the Commiſſioners, muſt be derived from Magnetiſm.

(Signed) D'Eſlon.

Paris, 6th September 1784.

SUPPLEMENT

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The TWO REPORTS of the COMMISSIONERS of the Academy, Faculty of Phyſic, and of the Royal Society of Medicine, of Paris.

ONE of the Commiſſioners of the Academy of Sciences moſt wiſely obſerved, that if the magnetiſed animals could ſpeak, we ſhould be able to know what they felt: but that, as we cannot queſtion them, their motions muſt prove but equivocal. This judicious obſervation obliged many to aſk—Why the Commiſſioners did not queſtion human beings, who could ſpeak?—And why they have

have choſen to depend on ſome inaccurate experiments for information, rather than to the teſtimony of crowds of patients, of every age, ſex and rank, who could have anſwered them, and who would have given them rational and accurate accounts of what they felt?

Indeed it is neither neceſſary to be an academiſt, nor a phyſician, to judge whether ſuch a thing as Animal Magnetiſm exiſts, or whether it be uſeful. All the academiſts and phyſicians in the univerſe will no more be able to perſuade a rational being, that he has ſuffered any effect, if he has not felt it, than they will, that he has not been affected when his own feelings tell him he has.

But the Commiſſioners, in their Report, ſay they were afraid, by their queſtions, of importuning the people of diſtinction at the treatment; conſequently they thought themſelves authoriſed to neglect their duty of paying the neceſſary attention, for fear of diſobliging them. The multitude of effects, to which they were witneſſes, appeared to them as obſtacles to their obſervations. They confined themſelves to particular experiments;

and

and from theſe experiments they have concluded that Magnetiſm is nothing; or, if it is any thing, that it is only the art of producing convulſions. To ſupply the deficiency of circumſtances, whereon this judgment ſhould have been founded, ſome of Doctor D'Eſlon's patients have thought proper to give the public an account of the effects they experienced at the magnetical treatment.

The abſence from Paris of the greater number of this worthy phyſician's patients, is alone the cauſe why the liſt of caſes is not increaſed to the entire number of thoſe to whom he has devoted his attention: but there will be found a ſufficient number of authentic proofs, to claim a decided ſuperiority over the reaſonings, ſuppoſitions, or diſſertations, of the moſt learned.

Every patient has either dictated or drawn out his or her own caſe; ſo that no artifice whatſoever has taken place. Doctors D'Eſlon and Bainaime's objections to their being collected were with difficulty got the better of. The natural reluctance, which every one has to expoſe to the public his or her infirmities, ſunk under the reflection—That the tribute was due to truth, and to the good

of mankind in general; and influenced them more ſtrongly than did even gratitude to their phyſician, or the cauſe of Magnetiſm. The remainder of the patients, who have been attended by Mr. D'Eſlon and his pupils, will no doubt be anxious to follow this example, and to atteſt the real and ſalutary effects which they experienced.

This multitude of atteſtations, among which will be found ſome curious and intereſting caſes, with a deſcription of the effects produced on them by Magnetiſm, will inſtantly ſuggeſt to every one, who may think it worthy the leaſt attention, what conſequences muſt be drawn from them; to aſſiſt which, we will arrange the certificates under four claſſes. In the firſt will be found the cures and effects produced on children by Magnetiſm, notwithſtanding the Commiſſioners have laid it down as fact that children feel no effects: In the ſecond claſs are adults, who never felt any ſenſible effects, neither from the application of the operator's hand, at the Bacquet, nor on the finger or conductor being directed towards them; and yet thoſe patients, though apparently inſenſible to Magnetiſm, have either obtained a perfect cure or an obvious alleviation

tion of their diſeaſes : In the third claſs will be found patients who felt cold, heat, pain, or have felt the fluid, or ſome other ſenſation peculiar to Magnetiſm, and which characteriſes it : Laſtly, we ſhall ſeparately give the certificates of thoſe patients on whom the treatment produced convulſions or criſes.

Amidſt thoſe different claſſes will be found diſeaſes of all kinds, and ſome obſtinate ones, which for a ſeries of years had withſtood the art of phyſic ; yet a great number of them will appear to be perfectly cured, and almoſt all the others greatly relieved. It will alſo be evident that there were none who had reaſon to complain of the non-exiſtence of Magnetiſm ; and not one who found it either hurtful or dangerous. We do not mean to ſay that Magnetiſm could never be inefficacious. What mode is there, however adapted to the cure of diſeaſe, which does not frequently fail, or which does not even ſometimes produce a contrary effect ? It is known that remedies, exhibited with intent to quiet, ſometimes produce irritation. Opium, employed to aſſuage pain and produce reſt, when taken in improper doſes, agitates and produces inflammation and delirium. In phyſic particularly, it is not the

univerſal effect which is taken into conſideration, but the uſual and ordinary one. We do not mean to perſuade the world that Magnetiſm is a certain remedy for every diſeaſe; the argument which could recommend it to ſome would diſſuade others from it. But a fact, which theſe certificates muſt moſt evidently prove, is, that Meſſieurs the Commiſſioners of the Faculty, of the Royal Society, and of the Academy, have abſolutely, and in every article of the ſubject, given themſelves up to error, for want of having conſidered Magnetiſm in it's curative effects, as Mr. D'Eſlon had principally, and almoſt excluſively, propoſed to them to do.

We beg leave to make a few comments on their concluſions.

1ſt, They were miſtaken, when they ſaid that Magnetiſm was nothing, &c. It is impoſſible with nothing to cure or relieve, or to make the patient feel a ſenſe of heat, cold, a propenſity to ſleep; or that with nothing the moſt violent pain ſhould almoſt, in an inſtant, be quieted and diſappear. Three of the Commiſſioners have owned that they felt the major part of theſe effects, and thirty-one patients of the third claſs certify that they felt them all.

Theſe

Theſe effects proved, ſhew inconteſtibly that there is an agent; this agent is inviſible, it is not ſenſible to our touch, but it is ſo by its effects; and it would be as abſurd to ſeek any other proof of its exiſtence, as it would be to doubt that of a hundred other known effects in Nature, the cauſes of which we ſhall, perhaps, for ever remain ignorant of.

2dly, The Commiſſioners were again miſtaken, in aſſerting that Magnetiſm is but the art of exciting convulſions, that theſe convulſions are a contagious diſeaſe, that they are dangerous to the conſtitution, and prove a laſting torment to it; and, in ſhort, that Magnetiſm muſt be prohibited, becauſe it might ſpread its contagion in large towns, and affect future generations. A view of our Table of Caſes muſt make all theſe aſſertions appear but as a parcel of paradoxes. It will appear that not more than twelve, out of one hundred patients, have had convulſions or violent criſes, and that the major part of theſe patients had them before they came to the treatment; conſequently, Magnetiſm is not the art of producing convulſions, and the convulſions which are produced by it are not contagious.

It will be further obſerved in theſe certificates, that the convulſions which the patients experience at the treatment bear no reſemblance to common convulſions, which are but painful and fatiguing contractions; whilſt thoſe which are produced or renewed by Magnetiſm are real criſes, which produce ſalutary evacuations; they are ſucceeded by reſt and eaſe. The nearer the patient advances to his cure, the leſs violent and frequent are the criſes; and they perfectly diſappear when the patient is cured. The certificates, public notoriety, and the teſtimony of all thoſe who have attended the treatment, prove the reality of theſe changes in the effects; and the Commiſſioners would have ſeen them themſelves had they followed the curative part of the treatment, inſtead of fixing their attention, as they thought themſelves authoriſed to do, on momentary effects only.

3dly, The Commiſſioners deceived themſelves, when they attributed all the effects of Magnetiſm to the act of Touching, to Imitation, or to Imagination; the proof of which will be derived alſo from our certificates. By them it will immediately appear, that the act

of

of Touching produced no ſenſible effects on the major part of the patients: and indeed what effect could it produce, as it always is and ought to be performed delicately, lightly, and almoſt without the patient's feeling it? The patients themſelves ſay, they felt the greateſt effects at the Bacquet, and from the operator's preſenting his finger, or the conductor. Many declare they felt the effects when they were magnetiſed, without being touched. In ſhort, the operation is often performed without touching, conſequently the act of Touching is of little or no conſequence in producing the effects of Magnetiſm; from whence we muſt conclude, that all what Meſſieurs the Commiſſioners ſay of the facility of exciting evacuations, by preſſing on the colon, muſt be perfectly falſe, more eſpecially as neither that inteſtine, nor any other part of the body, is ever preſſed on.

As to Imagination—Can it be neceſſary to diſcant on it's power? If it be a law of Nature, that law has no more influence in the rooms of magnetical treatment, than it has in any other aſſembly room.

If the Commiſſioners will deign to read our certificates, they muſt candidly confeſs, that the objections they have invented againſt Magnetiſm are very weak ones.

They ſuppoſe that Imitation produces the effects; which would infer a conſtant uniformity, and that the diſeaſes, criſes, ſenſations, and cures, ſhould be exactly alike. But our certificates prove, that the greateſt poſſible variety is to be found in the effects produced by Magnetiſm.

The Commiſſioners alledge it to be produced by Imagination. Undoubtedly the whole world is more or leſs influenced by Imagination; and they would be very wretched indeed who were perfectly diveſted of it. There are two ſorts of opinions formed on this part of our ſubject; one by the patients who were magnetiſed, and the other by thoſe who have no kind of idea of Magnetiſm, becauſe they have only ſeen it through the Commiſſioners' eyes. They ſoon formed their concluſion; and, without further enquiry, they have ſet down as blockheads all thoſe who have ſubmitted to the treatment; adding, that if they thought themſelves cured, it was only the ef-

fects

fects of their Imagination. They have excepted neither the infant nor the aged, neither the rich nor the poor, the man of ſenſe nor the ſimple and weak: they have huddled them all into the ſame group, and have diſcovered in every one of them the wild effects of Imagination.

But the patients who were magnetiſed have unanimouſly concluded, that the gentlemen of the faculty and academiſts muſt have a terrible doſe of Imagination indeed, to be able to diſtinguiſh its effects ſo univerſally. So then, if Magnetiſm makes me drowſy, it is my Imagination that ſets me to ſleep; If I am purged more violently than I ſhould be by manna or ſalts, it is my Imagination that purges me; If an abſceſs burſts and is thrown up, violent pains are taken off, a violent cholic goes off by the application of the operator's hand; if, in ſhort, after a loſs of appetite for ten years, as well as of ſleep and health, I ſhould be relieved from all theſe complaints, and reſtored to health, I am indebted only to Imagination for the cure! It is Imagination which has cured that ſcrophulous infant, ſtill at its nurſe's breaſt! And when we think

that

that Magnetiſm reſtores to health the apoplectic or dying man, we are ſtill miſtaken,— it was his Imagination that recalled him from his languor to life and reaſon! Oh! If it is Imagination that has given us all theſe benefits, let us bleſs, ſay all the patients, let us bleſs thoſe wiſe men who have been able to turn it to ſo good account, and render it's influence ſo very viſible to the world.

But between thoſe poor patients who will not be fools, and thoſe wiſe cool heads who ſee nothing but illuſion, let us liſten to what Reaſon ſays. Undoubtedly, ſays ſhe, Imagination produces our diſeaſes, ſince ſhe ſometimes cures them alſo; but ſhall we conclude ourſelves always ſlaves to her influence, becauſe ſhe can ſometimes act powerfully?— If that was the caſe, there would be no certainty in any thing, neither in our ideas nor our ſenſations: Abandoned to eternal doubt, we could neither believe nor affirm any thing. The Supreme Being did not create to condemn us to ſuch an illuſion; he gave us eyes to ſee, ears to hear, and added reaſon to all thoſe other ſenſes; endowed us with reaſon, that precious gift, which directs and enlightens

tens us in what ever uſe we may chuſe to make of it.

When we thus conſider our organization, is it not evident that this Imagination, which is capable of producing ſuch great effects, as the author of the Report of the Commiſſionors of the Academy has ſo well deſcribed, is not Imagination in its natural ſtate, but a warmed and exalted Imagination? — It is an Imagination which has broken down all it's dikes; or rather, let us ſay, it is no longer Imagination, but the inſanity of Imagination.

But is this madneſs then ſo common? If we give ear to the Commiſſioners, it is almoſt our natural ſtate. If ſo, they ought at leaſt to have pointed out to us the critical time at which a man may conclude himſelf beyond the read of that madneſs, and informed us how they protected themſelves againſt its influence, when employed in forming a judgment of Magnetiſm.

If there was any place where Fancy or Imagination could be expoſed to the danger of ſtraying, it would perhaps be at the playhouſe, as the author himſelf of the Report obſerves.

obſerves. There indeed the ſoul, ſtrongly affected by the repreſented ſubjects, delivers itſelf wholly up to the Imagination of the poet, and tranſports itſelf with him to the very ſpot where the incidents happened. The illuſion can neither be ſtronger nor more real. Yet the play-houſes are not forbid; and if the effects of Imagination are not dangerous there, even at the time of its being ſo powerfully agitated, how could it become ſo in an aſſembly of ſick people?—A very likely ſcene indeed to produce ſprightly effects on the Imagination.

Here is nothing heard, ſay the Commiſſioners, but crying, laughing, coughing, and hiccoughing: Is it by amuſing itſelf with effects of this kind, that the Imagination can be warmed and become dangerous? What was calculated to produce melancholy, and to extinguiſh every ray of pleaſure to the Imagination, has been changed, by the pen of eloquence, into the means of warming and animating it. This is indeed trifling with the Imagination, much more effectually than they wiſh to prove that Magnetiſm does.

In

In ſhort, we are told that Nature alone can produce all theſe wonderful effects. Hippocrates has ſaid that it is Nature which cures.

The Commiſſioners have an anſwer ready for every thing. But, by endeavouring to prove too much, they prove nothing, except their own embarraſment; for is it not trifling with the public credulity, to aſſign to ſuch a number of different cauſes one obvious effect? If it is not produced, ſay they, by the Touch, it is by Imitation; if not by Imitation, it muſt be by the effects of Imagination; and, for want of that, it muſt be by Nature. But theſe gentlemen forget that they have allowed, that there can be but one cauſe to produce one effect.

If it is Nature only that cures, Magnetiſm is unneceſſary; and, by the ſame reaſoning, we muſt conclude that phyſic is become uſeleſs, and is only a ſcourge, from which human nature, ſhould be reſcued.

But let us ſtick a little cloſer to juſtice and veracity.—It is true Nature cures of her own accord; but, unfortunately, ſhe does not always produce a cure, and muſt ber aſſiſted by remedies;

remedies; and it is to the repeated obſervations, made on the effects of thoſe medecines, that we owe the power of aſcertaining the caſes in which they ſhould be employed. It was after a thouſand and a thouſand experiments that it could be deciſively concluded that manna was poſſeſſed of a purgative quality, and phyſicans employ it for that purpoſe. So of every other drug. Muſt Magnetiſm then be the only exception to general rules, obſervations, and received opinions? Let it be granted, that it has not the power of curing every diſeaſe, but it aſſuages pain, reanimates old age, and aſſiſts Nature, in ſhaking off the effects produced on the infant and juvenile ſtate by an impoveriſhed blood, or an original depravity of conſtitution. Suppoſe it was endowed only with the power of conſoling; as of flattering our hopes, or of calmly handing us on through our journey to the inevitable termination of our exiſtence;—Why reject this comfortable agent?—Why rank it amidſt thoſe poiſons which the art of phyſic thinks itſelf authoriſed in the uſe of, and ſometimes advantageouſly?

If

If we conſider that the method of treating diſeaſes by Magnetiſm has the advantage of preſerving the patients from the uſe of thoſe medicines which ſo often prove pernicious, and which from their nauſeous taſte are ſoon rejected by the patient's palate; if we reflect that it is a means of bringing people together, of inſpiring them with pity, tenderneſs, and brotherly love;—that it teaches them reſignation under their own afflictions, by ſeeing thoſe with which others are viſited;—that it ſtimulates thoſe who are opulent, and have it within their power to alleviate the ſufferings of thoſe wretched and indigent, by whom they are ſurrounded;—What remorſe muſt thoſe gentlemen Commiſſioners one day experience, when ſtared in the face by the reflection of their having turned their backs to a diſcovery which could have produced ſuch advantages to mankind? How will they reproach themſelves for having diſſuaded a multitude from Animal Magnetiſm, who from its kindly influence would have been reſtored to health, or at leaſt received an alleviation of their ſufferings.

PATIENTS' NAMES.

FIRST CLASS.

CHILDREN.

M. BRUNO.
Miſs Cannet.
M. De Lauriſton.
Maſter Villair.
Manon Cliquet.
——— Petry.
Guilleminot.
A child aged twenty-ſix months, burned.
Miſs St. Ange.
Miſs Le Clerc.
Mr. Dacoſta's ſon.

SECOND CLASS.

PATIENTS, the major part of whom were cured **without** feeling any ſenſible effects from MAGNETISM.

The Viſcounteſs De Linieres.
The Viſcounteſs D'Allard.
Madame la Perriere.
Mr. De Montchevrel.
Count De Fontette.
M. le Vavaſſeur.
M. David.
M. Perruchot.
M. De Marignan.
M. Santon.
M. Patillon, M.D.
M. Houry, M.D.
M. Thomas Magnines, M.D.
The Rev. Abbé Bien-aimé.
M. Perrenot.
M. De Dampierre.
M. De Lavabre.
M. Chaſtenet.

M. Metter.
M. Grand-pierre.
M. Guerard.
M. Gueffier.
The Counteſs de St. Suſanne's chambermaid.
M. De Monceil's poſtilion.
Madelon Prin.
Mr. Verrier.
Mary-Ann Valquier.
Mrs. Bove.
Mlle. le Prince.
M. De Villiers.
M. De Villiers' ſervant.
Mr. Lambert.
Gabriel Daffet.
Mrs. Lallemand.
M. De Chazal.
Mr. De Deſanclos.
Mr. Monin.
Mr. Leclerc.
Mrs. Lanoue.
Mr. Pruvoſt.
The Widow Fauvin.
Mr. Leurſon.
Madame Alphand.
Mr. Simmonet.

Frances Lamothe.
Mrs. Baqué.
Mrs. Barbier.
Mrs. Chevalier.
John Gaſtal.
Miſs De Moracin.
M. Variage.
Mrs. Jaquinot.
The Marchioneſs De Longecourt.
M. De Boiſſallierre.

THIRD CLASS.

PATIENTS who felt ſenſible effects from MAGNETISM.

His Highneſs the Prince De Beufremont.
The Marquis De Rochegude.
M. De la Vaultiere.
The Count De Miromenil.
The Marquis De Chateau-renaud.
Madame D'Alençon.
Madame De Parceval.
Rev. Abbé Chauvet.
Mrs. Canet.

M. Beaujeard.
Mr. Gerbier, Lawyer.
M. Robert, Profeſſor of the Military School.
M. Pinorel, M.D.
M. Durand, Oculiſt.
M. De Roſſi.
Rev. Abbé Loſtandes.
Rev. Abbé Saligny.
Rev. Abbé De Carbonnieres.
M. De Landreſſe.
M. Faur.
M. Joiau, Student in Surgery.
Miſs Genevois.
Mrs. Armand, Practitioner in Midwifery.
M. Lantouly.
Counſellor le Bouteiller,
Madame Potonnier.
Miſs Goupil.
Madame Toutant.
Francis Taborin.
Madame D'Orléans Jalabert.
M. Pinovel, M.D.
M. Michau, Surgeon.
M. Magnine, M.D.
M. Quinquet, Chemiſt and Apothecary.

FOURTH CLASS.

PATIENTS who had violent criſes or convulſions.

The Marchioneſs De Graſſe.
The Counteſs De la Blache.
The Preſident De Bonneuil.
The Counteſs De la Saumés.
Madame De Roſſy.
Miſs De Labeſcau.
Madame Gaddant.
Miſs Huet.
Miſs Barnault.
Mrs. Pinau.
Mary Duhaut.

Note. The original of the certificates are lodged at Mr. Duclos Dufrenſii's, Notary Public, Rue Vivieune, Paris.

FIRST

FIRST CLASS.

EFFECTS OF MAGNETISM ON CHILDREN.

MASTER DE BRUNO.

MY ſon Adrien François de Bruno, from the age of eleven years, was afflicted with what phyſicians call chorea ſancti viti; Meſſrs. Bouvard, Petit, and Louis, having given it that name in their conſultations. After having taken, during ſix weeks, the medicines preſcribed by theſe gentlemen, and becoming worſe, his convulſions were at firſt accompanied only with a weakneſs in his hips, thigh, and right leg, but changed to a perfect loſs of the uſe of his right leg and arm; his tongue became affected, and his right eye ſhrank into it's ſocket. Alarmed at his ſitua-

tion, I put him under Mr. D'Eſlon, September 1782. He had violent criſes; during which he danced on his bad leg, moved violently his affected hand; and, during the continuance of it, did not ſeem to have any weakneſs in thoſe parts: After the criſes he relapſed into the ſame ſtate: But, by continuing the treatment for two months, he was able to walk to the wood of Bolonge. As his criſes totally ceaſed ſome little time after, I thought it beſt to let him continue for a fortnight longer at the Magnetiſm; at the end of which time he was ſent to me to all appearance in a moſt perfect ſtate of health. He continued ſo, without any kind of alteration, until after the very ſevere winter of 1783 to 1784; but in the month of February he felt a convulſive motion in the ſame hand. I ſent him back to the treatment, where he had criſes, but of a different kind; one of which ſeized him out of the public room, and in the way to his uncle's, the Baron de Lauriſton, who was pleaſed to keep him at his houſe during the whole time of his cure; it continued for ſome time after his arrival there; but at the end of three months he was ſent home perfectly cured.

cured. Some little time after he had a ſlight dry cough, which is greatly diminiſhed. I obſerve he coughs a little in cold weather; but when it is warm he is perfectly free from it.

(Signed) De Bruno, Introducer of Foreign Ambaſſadors at Monſieur the King's Brother's.

At St. Germaine en Luye, 27th Sept. 1784.

MISS DUPONT CANNET,

AGED FIVE YEARS.

Her mother makes the following declaration:—At three years old my daughter had a violent eruption, which reduced her very low, and for which we conſulted the faculty. Mr. Fronchin attended her for a conſiderable time. In nine months the eruption diſappeared. Some time after ſhe had ſuch violent pains in her ſide, that ſhe could not walk: Country air, bliſters applied to her arms, and kept open for above a year, frictions, baths, antiſcorbutic ſyrop,—all proved ineffectual. All the account

the

the faculty gave me was, that it was only wind or ſpaſm, and that it would go off. This humour attacked her bones and that of her back ſo remarkably, that Mr. Petit charged it to account of ſome fall; and therefore ſaid it was incurable, and that ſince the child took nouriſhment it might live and grow up. I was tired of depending on medicines, which neither cured the diſeaſe nor prevented its progreſs; nor could I truſt to Nature, which ſeemed to increaſe her ſwellings. A new method of cure, which had not as yet been found ineffectual, afforded me ſome hopes. I then had an opportunity of frequently ſeeing, and cloſely obſerving, the effects produced by Mr. D'Eſlon at the Comteſſe de la Blache's, and thought this might be of ſervice to my child. Mr. D'Eſlon examined her very carefully; he did not promiſe a certain cure, but accounted rationally for the pain in her ſide, and ſaid, as it diminiſhed, the motion of the child's body would return, her ſhape would mend, and ſhe would be enabled to walk. Mr. D'Eſlon was the firſt gentleman whoſe reaſonings on the ſubject conveyed ſatisfaction to

my

my weak judgment: - It was natural for me to give credit to what he ſaid.

He had at that time at his houſe neither irons nor Bacquets, nor were there any at the Comteſſe de la Blache's; he ſeemed from a power in himſelf alone to act and to produce the effects. He generally placed my child on his knee, and operated on her whilſt he talked to her about her doll: I do not know whether it was owing to what he did that ſhe became alternately red in the face, and then pale, and then ſweated. She had ſometimes ſuch fits of pain as made her cry, and rendered it neceſſary to ſtretch her out, to rub her, and more particularly to cover her up warm; for it was in the depth of winter that this treatment made her ſweat ſo violently; and I remember the child's attention was ſo little taken up with what he did, and he ſeemed to be ſo unconcerned about it, that ſhe uſed to call Mr. D'Eſlon, the playing doctor. Her little reaſonings on the motions which were made by the doctor proved that they appeared to her but as tricks. After ſeveral times treating her in this manner, the bliſter was dried up, and even the ſyrop laid aſide, by which my child

child was delivered from an artificial ailment.

I took her to Mr. D'Eſlon's houſe, rue Monmatre; there the treatment was not as agreeable to her as it had been at home, where we could amuſe her; but the effects were always the ſame.

After ſeveral months, the eruptive humour made its appearance through her ear, which continued to diſcharge more or leſs ever ſince, and without ever becoming a ſore.

A gentle purging came on, which was then encouraged by a glaſs of weak iufuſion of cream of tartar.

For ſeveral months ſhe had a ſpitting alſo, but without any complaint in her cheſt. Children in general cough without ſpitting, but my child ſpit a great deal without coughing.

After ſix months treatment ſhe had the meaſles. Mr. D'Eſlon attended her; ſhe took only ſome orgeat: ſhe had violent ſweats, and in the end a very painful criſis in all her bones.

As ſoon as ſhe could go abroad, I took her again to Mr. D'Eſlon in a carriage. The violent

lent motion ſtill made her feel the pain in her ſide, but after nine months treatment ſhe was perfectly cured; and, after laying aſide the Magnetiſm for a long time, was able to perform a journey of four hundred leagues, without feeling any inconvenience, or having any remembrance of the pain in her ſide.

The diſtortion in her ſpine was ſo prodigiouſly changed, that it would be almoſt impoſſible to have found it out. Mr. D'Eſlon himſelf had neither expected its diſappearance, nor given us any room to hope it. I have obſerved frequent eruptions on the parts which were diſeaſed.

My daughter was never ſubject to vapours or convulſions, ſhe attended Mr. Meſmer's treatment when Mr. D'Eſlon and he were together; they both treated her indiſcriminately, and their opinions were obſolutely alike.

This is the teſtimony of rigid veracity due to gratitude. It is only ſince my child was under Mr. D'Eſlon's hands, and from the attention he paid her, that I have enjoyed the happineſs of ſeeing her lay aſide a melancholy diſpoſition which was not uſual at her age, and

become

become ſtrong, lively, and active; and, in ſhort, that I have ſeen her leap and run. To Mr. D'Eſlon I owe the unſpeakable comfort of a child reſtored to health and to her fond mother, who beheld her languiſhing, and in conſtant danger of dying. It is perhaps a mother only who can form an idea of my gratitude, and of thoſe ſentiments which determined me to give this public teſtimony, which I ſign

Dupont Cannet.

At Paris, 7th September, 1784.

THE BARONESS DE LAURISTON'S SON.

AGED TEN YEARS.

The Baroneſs of Lauriſton, his mother, certifies, that a tetter appeared about ſix weeks ſince on his chin; the medicines preſcribed for him affected him ſo violently that he loſt the uſe of his legs and prevented his walking; he had a dry and frequent cough. She took him to Mr. D'Eſlon's. After being magnetiſed, his

his ſtrength returned, the tetter decreaſed gradually; and in two months he was perfectly cured, without taking any drug whatever, or having convulſions, or criſes.

(Signed) The Baroneſs de Lauriſton.

At Paris, 9th September, 1784.

THE LITTLE VILLAIR.

His father certifies, that ſince the 12th of September his ſon, aged twenty months, was taken to Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment. His convulſions, which ſeized him four and five times a day, are diminiſhed to one. Whilſt magnetiſed, the effect produced was a very calm ſleep.

(Signed) Villair.

Paris, September 22, 1784.

THE

THE LITTLE MANON CLIQUET.

AGED SEVEN YEARS.

From her infancy ſhe had an oppreſſion at her cheſt, tending to aſthma. For five or ſix days in every month ſhe had fits of coughing, ſo violent as to prevent her ſleeping or taking nouriſhment; ſhe often threw up ſlimy ſubſtances, and her cheſt was remarkably grown out. The magnetical operations gave her criſes, after which ſhe vomited whitiſh clotted matter; ſhe went for three months to the Bacquet, and always found the ſame effects; ſhe grew during that time at leaſt two inches in height, and will probably be cured ſhould it continue. The general ſtate of her health is greatly improved, and I make no doubt a few months more at the treatment will cure her. Her mother thinks herſelf obliged in gratitudeto ſign this certificate with me.

(Signed) Le Caron Segoine.

And underneath F. Cliquet.

MASTER

MASTER PETRY,

AGED BETWEEN TEN AND ELEVEN YEARS.

His father certifies, that his ſon began to attend the treatment 29th May.—His complaint was enlarged glands under his chin and arms. They are decreaſed.

Signed, 30th Auguſt, 1784.

THE SON OF Mr. F. GUILLEMINOT,

Coachman to the Royal Carriages;

AGED SIX MONTHS.

His mother certifies that the child was carried to the treatment in Auguſt laſt.

The faculty gave him over. His eyes were fixed in his head, his breathing interrupted, and his colour livid. He was magnetiſed for five hours; his eyes took their natural ſituation, and his breathing became free. His mother begged loudly to have a gentleman ſent her. About five o'clock in the evening he was magnetiſed again on the forehead and the root of his noſe. In ſhort, it terminated in a

gathering, making it's way through his noſe and, after five or ſix times operating on him, the child was ſaved.

A CHILD of twenty-ſix months old, burned.

I certify, that having taken to Mr. D'Eſlon a child of twenty-ſix months old, whoſe arm was burned up to the elbow, and ſkin was entirely off, it was cured in nine days, without the application of any drug to the part, and without there remaining any mark. The accident happened twenty-four hours before the child was brought to the treatment, by which delay the accident had time to be in its worſt ſtate.

(Signed) Perruchot Vicomteſs D'Allard.

Paris, 28 September, 1784.

MISS DE ST. ANGE.

I certify, that my daughter, at the age of ſix months, was afflicted with a dyſentery. She had ten or twelve motions every day, attended with great pain, very green and bloody. I put her in this ſituation under the hands of Meſſrs. D'Eſlon and Bienaymé, in hopes of receiving thoſe benefits which I had experienced in a long and obſtinate illneſs from Animal Magnetiſm. Her evacuations became every day leſs frequent and leſs painful; and in the courſe of twelve days ceaſed entirely, without the aſſiſtance of any medicine whatſoever. She is now in a good ſtate of health. I thought her diſeaſe might have been owing to cutting her teeth, but muſt be miſtaken, ſince above two months are elapſed, and the child's gums remain exactly in the ſame ſtate they were before.

(Signed) Chectamps De St. Ange.

Paris, 15 October, 1784.

MISS LE CLERC.

Her mother gives the following certificate: In April laſt my daughter, aged fifteen months, had a fever, convulſions, and all the other ſymptoms of a violent diſeaſe. My phyſician finding her ſo ill, orderd her to be bliſtered and bled immediately. This preſcription affrighted me for a child of her age, and made me determine for the application of Magnetiſm, which agreed very well with her; for in the courſe of two days ſhe loſt all her complaints, and ſpit up a conſiderable abceſs. In eight days ſhe was perfectly well, and never had any return. Every time ſhe was magnetiſed it threw her into violent agitations, which terminated in a profuſe ſweat: this could not be produced by any preſſure applied on her ſtomach, ſince in general the operator did not touch her.

MASTER D'ACOSTA.

Mrs. D'Acoſta's ſon, aged ſix weeks, was prevented from ſucking by violent cholics. He

He had the thruſh on his tongue, palate, and throat; but ſix hours after being magnetiſed he ſucked well, and in eight days was perfectly cured, after having paſſed very copious green ſtools.

MISS MASSAC.

In February laſt ſhe was attacked with a violent fever, ſpit abundance of blood, and had a ſtitch in her ſide. She was magnetiſed the ſecond day of her illneſs. In an hour the violent affections were calmed, ſhe paſſed a good night, perſpiration ſucceeded, ſhe drank lemonade, and in three days was cured.

SECOND CLASS.

PATIENTS on whom MAGNETISM produced no visible effects, yet they were either cured or greatly relieved by it.

THE VISCOUNTESS DE LINIERE'S CERTIFICATE.

DURING eight years I had been in a bad state of health, in consequence of a lying-in; and since my return from America found myself much worse. Last May twelve-months I found my complaints increase to a very great degree, and from that time till October following I never lay down, but was obliged to pass the nights in an arm-chair; I had most violent fits of coughing, attended with

a difficulty of breathing, which almoſt ſuffocated me, and the moſt violent, and almoſt unceaſing, head-achs. I conſulted ſeveral gentlemen of the Faculty. Some declared my complaint to be an aſthma, others a diſeaſe in my lungs. I took an immenſity of drugs by their preſcriptions, but without receiving any benefit. In October, 1783, I applied to Mr. D'Eſlon, who aſſured me that my diſeaſe proceeded from my milk, which had fixed itſelf in my head and cheſt. I attended his method for ſeven months, and have received a perfect cure, and a ſtate of health to which I had been a total ſtranger for eight years. I paſſed off a prodigious quantity of milky humour, by every means of ſecretion; this I cannot be miſtaken in, as a great quantity of it paſſed out of my breaſts.

Signed, Paris, Sept. 26, 1784.

THE VISCOUNTESS D'ALLARD.

I declare, that ſince a ſevere illneſs, with which I was viſited in the month of July, 1777,

1777, I had frequent obſtructions, often of long continuance, which at firſt were not attended with any violent effects, except that of my becoming exceſſively bloated. My family becoming uneaſy at this alteration in me, I conſented to take the remedies uſually preſcribed in ſuch caſes, but without effect. In 1782 I went ineffectually to the Spa of Forges. In December of that year I put myſelf under the hands of Mr. D'Eſlon; and from the very firſt day found myſelf much relieved. In the month of May following, having diſcontinued the treatment, I relapſed into my former ſtate. In Auguſt I began again to attend him. At that time I had moſt violent pains in my head, and giddineſs. The ſame relief was the conſequence of my ſecond attendance. In ſhort, in January laſt I was attacked with a fever and violent ſore throat, of which I was cured in four or five days, without taking any medicine whatever; and now enjoy a perfect ſtate of health. During the whole time of my attending the Magnetiſm I never found the leaſt affection of my nerves, criſes, or convulſions, nor have I ſince I quitted it.

Signed, Paris, 5th Sept. 1784.

MADAME

MADAME DE PERRIERE, Farmer-General's Lady,

Declares, that in 1782 ſhe was attacked with rheumatic pains in her arms and legs, which ſoon became general. The humour attacked her eyes and cheſt, producing an obſtinate cough, and difficulty of breathing. Her fingers became contracted, and all the joints knotty. One of her friends, who had been cured by Magnetiſm, adviſed her to try it. From the firſt day her appetite increaſed, ſhe ſlept better, walked eaſier, and found herſelf in every reſpect better; but neither the Bacquet, nor the direction of the conductor, produced her any kind of ſenſation whatever. A prodigious number of ſmall pimples came out on her arms and hands. She went for a few days to the country, and the pimples diſappeared. She returned to the Magnetiſm, and the pimples re-appeared. The cough and giddineſs inſenſibly decreaſed; and in three weeks time, without taking any kind of phyſic, ſhe was moſt completely purged. She continued to attend

attend Magnetiſm during the whole ſummer in 1783, without ever having had a criſis, or even feeling a ſenſation of heat from it. Her hands are returned to their natural ſtate, her pains are quite gone, and for eight months paſt ſhe has not found the ſlighteſt complaint.

Signed at Surennes, the 21ſt Sept. 1784.

MR. DE MONTCHEVREL, Receiver-General of the Finances,

Declares, that he was attacked with obſtructions in the ſmall lobe of his liver, and in the meſentery; and finding himſelf get worſe, after taking medicines for thirteen months, he applied to Magnetiſm, but without placing much confidence in it. The 15th of June laſt he placed himſelf at the Bacquet. The ſecond day, without feeling criſes or convulſions, he was purged by it four times; and theſe evacuations continued. He took every morning four glaſſes of ſolution of cream of tartar; but obſerved, that it never purged him when he did not

not go to to the Bacquet. Before he ſubmitted to the magnetical treatment, he could neither write or read, nor could he digeſt one wing of a fowl; now he can digeſt even the hardeſt food; his ſtrength is returned; he can attend to his buſineſs; he gets fat; his complexion is better. During the treatment he has had giddineſſes; for forty days paſt they have diſappeared entirely, though before he came to Magnetiſm he was ſeized with them every day, and ſometimes twice a day. The effects of the Magnetiſm were ſo very gentle, that he never felt the leaſt irritation, but he has ſometimes found an internal penetrating heat.

Signed, 3d Sept. 1784.

M. LE COUNT DE FONTENELLE.

I am thirty-nine years old; was born the 1ſt April, 1745. In 1769 I was ſhot through the neck; the ball paſſed between the carotide and jugular arteries, and made it's way obliquely between the muſcles and vertebræ

of

of my neck. In three weeks the wounds were healed, but my nervous ſyſtem remained ſo violently affected, that I could not finiſh the campaign. From that time I was ſubject to nervous attacks, produced by the uſual cauſes. I had frequently a pain in my kidnies, and ſometimes paſſed ſand, ſo as to make me apprehenſive of the gravel or ſtone, continuing until I went to America, in 1779. In 1780 I came back to France through England, and brought the ſcurvy with me, after having paſſed two hundred and thirteen days out of fourteen months at ſea. My complaints returned in autumn, and were greatly increaſed by the ſeverity of the winter. In 1781 I conſulted Mr. Meſmer once only, who did not know me; and I continued in the ſervice until the peace. I had occaſionally taken coolers, quieting medicines, and laxatives; I ſoon found myſelf in the ſame ſtate as the firſt winter after my return from America. I had ſpaſms, contractions, painful and involuntary catchings, ſhootings in my ſtomach, and an almoſt inceſſant craving for food, pains in my neck, ſometimes like cramps, at other times I felt as if ſuffocating; this laſt ſymptom was frequent

quent, the moſt durable, and the moſt painful of all. The pains in my loins, though leſs excruciating, yet were terrible. My ſleep was a broken one, reſtleſs and uneaſy, and a conſtant obſtinate coſtiveneſs. The moſt trifling cauſes increaſed theſe ſymptoms, and often threw me into convulſions. In this dreadful ſtate I conſulted Mr. D'Eſlon, who told me nearly the ſame as Mr. Meſmer had two years before. In a letter I then wrote to Mr. D'Eſlon, I teſtified my ſurpriſe at his and Mr. Meſmer's coinciding ſo perfectly in opinions, that my complaints were chiefly owing to a diſeaſed ſpleen. I began the treatment laſt year, in the month of September, and quitted it in June; and I am now in the following ſtate: I paſs no gravel, nor have I ſcarcely any pains in my loins; my nervous ſyſtem is much mended, and my ſleep ſound and tranquil; whenever I go to the Bacquet I find myſelf much better, and that improvement laſts.—I muſt obſerve that I have often omitted going. I ſtill find at changes of weather wandering pains in the muſcles of my neck, but I have no more ſuffocations, no unnatural appetite, no convulſions, not even from thoſe cauſes

which

which uſed to produce them. I never was in ſo good a ſtate of health as I am at preſent, except when I was in the ſcorching heats of the Antilles, or in a ſummer in Spain. From this I conclude, that Animal Magnetiſm is a real ſubſtitute for the ſun's heat, ſo far as it may be conſidered as the principle of life and the preſervative of organiſed beings. I believe the improvement I feel in my health might ſtill admit of a greater, as I never felt the Magnetiſm operate as ſtrongly in me as I would wiſh, for it never produced for me more than three or four violent ſweatings, though I have ſeen it productive of infinitely greater effects in others. It chiefly operated on me by ſtools, paſſed with little or no pain and very ſlimy. I obſerved that I was habitually coſtive, but that is perfectly changed.

By this recital I do but render juſtice to Mr. D'Eſlon, to whom I think myſelf under infinite obligations; for, perhaps, it has rarely happened that ſuch complaints as mine, and of fifteen years ſtanding, were cured in the courſe of a few months and with ſuch trifling means. In ſhort, I am convinced that to repair, or to preſerve, in a healthy ſtate, ſuch

a complicated machine as a human being, can never be effected by Animal Magnetiſm, nor by any other means whatſoever, except they be accompained with that prudence, and knowledge, which is as difficult to be found as it is to be wiſhed for. I ſhall be thought prejudiced, and what is worſe perhaps a pretender, if I ſay that this Animal Magnetiſm prepares us for that kind of practical philoſophy, which maintains our animal œconomy in juſt equilibrium. But this fact ſeems not to be as yet ripe enough, and requires a great deal of time and experience to become ſo among us.

(Signed) ——

Paris, 28 September, 1784.

MR. LE VAVASSEUR.

To Animal Magnetiſm only I owe the evident improvement in the health of my wife, and the perfect cure of my daughter, by the hands of Mr. D'Eſlon.

In conſequence of a nervous diſeaſe my wife, in 1770, fell into a moſt diſtreſſing and melancholy ſtate. I called in Dr. Tiſſot, who ordered

ordered the coldeſt baths ſhe could bear, and a courſe not ſo difficult to follow as it was nauſeous. Conſtant to his preſcriptions ſhe bathed for eighteen months in water of twenty-one and twenty-two degrees of Reaumeur's thermometer; in ſhort, her ſymptoms diſappeared, and her health became as far reeſtabliſhed as it could be.

In a few years ſhe again began to fall off; frequent pains in her head, with a humour which often fell in her eyes, harraſſed her from time to time; ſometimes ſhe had violent pains in her knee, with frequently returning febrile ſymptoms. She went at the ſame time that my daughter did to the Animal Magnetiſm; her head-ach has diſappeared, as well as the humour in her eyes; and ſhe has no remembrance either of the pain in her knee, nor of the fever; ſhe is grown fat, and is, in ſhort, in every reſpect in a better ſtate of health.

My wife never had convulſions either during, nor ſince, the magnetical treatment, though ſo weak in her nervous ſyſtem, ſhe had but two remarkable criſes, produced, no doubt, by the influence of the Animal Mag-

netiſm on the ſtagnating humours in her head. The following is a deſcription of thoſe criſes.

After about a month's cloſe attendance at Magnetiſm ſhe was ſeized with a violent fever, accompanied with head-ach and profuſe ſweats; thoſe pains were merely local and flying from place to place. This criſis laſted for five or ſix days; ſhe had no remedy preſcribed for her, nor other application but the Magnetiſm; and ſhe returned to her uſual ſtate. Mr. D'Eſlon, who had foretold nearly the time this criſis would continue, appriſed us alſo that ſhe would have another. And accordingly two or three months after ſhe had another criſis, but not ſo violent as the firſt, and ſince that time ſhe had no more criſes of any kind.

My daughter from her birth held but a moſt precarious exiſtence; ſhe was often attacked with fevers and head-achs, which though ſlight yet were almoſt conſtant, and kept us in daily fear for her life. When ſhe attained her thirteenth year, we had good reaſon to hope ſhe had eſcaped the principal dangers which were apprehended for her, and we flattered ourſelves that her conſtitution would

from

from that time become ſtronger, as the natural change had taken place; yet we were diſappointed, ſhe every day became weaker, her complexion grew lived, her lips abſolutely diſcoloured, a conſumptive leanneſs, more conſtant head-achs, an almoſt total loſs of appetite, her weakneſs deprived her of all courage, and the leaſt exerciſe made her ready to faint. This was her ſtate in January 1783, although above eight months had elapſed (we think it neceſſary to repeat) ſince the uſual cauſes had been removed which occaſion in general ſuch complaints in perſons of her age.

At this time a phyſician in great practice in Paris, and of merited reputation, diſcovered, and told us ſhe had obſtructions in her liver, and preſcribed for her for ſome time. Stomachics every day, and gentle purges once a fortnight, but without any viſible benefit. The advice of an old friend, who found benefit from Mr. D'Eſlon's method of cure, determined my wife to conſult this phyſician for herſelf and child.

About the end of February they firſt went to the operations. It was about the 20th of April before my daughter began to feel any remarkable effects, except that of her appetite

being much improved; about that time ſhe was ſeized with a ſlight fever and more violent head-ach than uſual, but not ſo as to oblige her to keep her bed: A few days after, whilſt ſleeping, ſhe had a conſiderable purulent diſcharge from her noſe, and at the ſame time large pimples appeared on her lips, which filled with ſo ſharp a humour as to leave pits almoſt as deep as thoſe occaſioned by the ſmall pox. During her continuance at the treatment ſhe had frequent eruptions of pimples of this ſort. From this time her health mended apace; in ſix weeks after Mr. D'Eſlon permitted her to be taken to the country, obſerving to us that her continuance there could not be for long, as her cure was not yet perfected. And ſo it proved; for in three weeks her weakneſs and uneaſineſs began to come on again, and ſhe and her mother returned to Mr. D'Eſlon's, where they continued their attendance for ſix weeks more; my daughter then came to the country with ſuch a ſtate of health as not to be fatigued by exerciſe, dancing, nor walking; ſhe has ſince that time grown tall and fat.

She

She returned to the Magnetiſm about the end of November, and continued it very conſtantly until May laſt, when Mr. D'Eſlon told her it was no longer neceſſary for her; and in reality ſhe is as ſtrong now as ſhe was weak before.

My daughter had no other ſort of criſes than what I have deſcribed, nor ever the ſlighteſt appearance of convulſions, though ſhe very often ſaw many in them around her, and even endeavoured to comfort them by playing on a magnetiſed forte-piano.

I ſhould alſo obſerve that both my wife and daughter took every morning during the courſe, cream of tartar diſſolved in water.

I certify that this declaration is rigidly true in all its circumſtances.

(Signed) Le Vavaſſeur.

Paris, 30 Auguſt, 1784.

Mr. DAVID, Ancient Governor of the Iſle of France.

The 10th of July, 1782, I was ſeized with violent pains in my ſtomach, kidnies, and left ſide. I called in a phyſician of merit, who paid me every friendly attention, yet my diſeaſe grew worſe; every ſeven or eight days I had a return of my cholic. My phyſician fell ill in February 1783, and I ſent for another very ſkilful phyſician, who preſcribed for me all the uſual medicines; but my cholics became more violent, and of longer duration. My complexion grew yellow and greeniſh, and I was emaciated and weakened ſo as ſcarcely to be able to ſupport myſelf. My phyſician told my wife that my ſituation was melancholy and diſtreſſing; this determined me to have recourſe to Mr. D'Eſlon, who obligingly paid me a viſit the 25th of February, 1783; at that inſtant I had a violent pain in my ſtomach, and a univerſal heat in my body, the remains of a fit of cholic which had laſted me twelve hours. After having felt and examined me, Mr. D'Eſlon

D'Eſlon told me my diſeaſe was an obſtruction in my ſpleen; and after he had magnetiſed me for half an hour I became cool, and the pain in my ſtomach diſappeared.

I had been ſeven months confined to a regimen of fiſh and vegetables. Mr. D'Eſlon ordered me to lay aſide every medicine, and to live as I had done when in health, but with moderation, to drink lemonade, and to eat as many oranges as I pleaſed.

When I had been magnetiſed ſeven or eight times at my own houſe, I had very conſiderable evacuations, my ſtrength began to return, and I found myſelf able to go on foot to Mr. D'Eſlon's operations. My cholics became leſs frequent, ſhorter, and leſs painful.

Whilſt attending the treatment I had violent itchings all over my body, very profuſe ſweats, and then for five weeks large evacuations, which removed my itchings, my ſweats, my yellow and green complexion, and my cholics. I had the laſt evacuation the 29th of November, 1783; ſince that I enjoy a good ſtate of health, and have become ſtrong and fat. Since February, 1784, I went to the treatment but once a week or fortnight, merely to inſure my

habit, and to teſtify my gratitude. All my acquaintances, and even the phyſicians who had ſeen me, not having the leaſt hopes of my ever getting over my complaint, gives me every reaſon to think I owe my life to Animal Magnetiſm, and to the wiſdom with which it was adminiſtered to me.

I certify that the above is in every reſpect rigidly true.

Signed, Paris, 2d Sept. 1784.

MR. PERRUCHOT

Declares, that three years ſince he had a ſevere fit of the gout, from exceſſive cold in his feet, owing to his ſtanding in melted ſnow. He jeſted with Mr. D'Eſlon on the ſubject of Magnetiſm one day that he viſited at his houſe; but his pains coming on moſt violently, he ſent for Mr. D'Eſlon, and ſhewed him his foot, which was turned black as high as the tendon achilles. Mr. D'Eſlon magnetiſed him, and his carriage was ſcarcely out of his court

court yard when he had a conſiderable evacuation; the pain diminiſhed immediately, and he was able to walk through two rooms to his bed-chamber; two hours after he had another evacuation: At twelve o'clock that day he dreſſed himſelf, and, finding the pain decreaſe every minute, he paid two viſits; at night he ſcarcely found any remains of it; and next day he was perfectly free, and continued to enjoy perfect health ever ſince.

Signed, 14th Sept. 1784.

MR. SANTON.

I, Antoine Santon, valet-de-chambre to his Royal Highneſs the Count D'Artois, certify that Dr. D'Eſlon, phyſician in ordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Count D'Artois, cured me, by Animal Magnetiſm, of a rheumatiſm with which I was afflicted in my right arm for ſix months, which deprived me of the uſe of it. I have felt no pain ſince, nor have I had ſince that time any palpitation of my heart,

with

with which I had been afflicted theſe four years. I was but three days under Mr. D'Eſlon's hands, and at the firſt the pain in my arm went off with a violent ſweat.

Given at Paris, this 30th Sept. 1784.

Signed.

MR. DE MARIGNAN.

I certify, that in the beginning of January, 1783, being then ſixty years old, and having never had a ſerious fit of ſickneſs, nor any complaint, except a ſwelling in the ſmall of my legs, which had continued for four years, and to which I paid very little attention; juſt as I had fallen into a ſound ſleep, I was awoke and ſurpriſed with a kind of tickling and violent ſhaking, as if a rat had taken hold of, and ſtrongly pinched my loins in their whole length; whether it was from fear, or from the natural conſequence of ſuch an incident, I cannot judge, but I remained for a long time with a violent palpitation at my heart, and

beatings

beatings in ſeveral parts of my body, but chiefly under my falſe ribs, accompanied with a cold ſweat and a kind of faintneſs. I endeavoured to get rid of it by changing to different poſitions; and had twice more during that night ſimilar ſenſations. Next day I took coolers, and continued the uſe of them for eight days; but finding the ſame kind of attack every night, I conſulted the faculty, who, though they could not give a name to my diſeaſe, which I called rats, yet they ordered me every ſort of medicine. After a ſeries of clyſters, baths, powders, pills, and purges, about the end of June and beginning of July in the ſame year, I had ten fits of a double tertian ague, and during thoſe ten days, I felt no more of my old complaint; but my fever having quitted me, my rats returned. I continued the uſe of medicines; but, far from diminiſhing, my diſeaſe increaſed, even to the number of twelve attacks in one night; my legs always ſwelled, and a numbneſs in my left thigh ſo violent, as to oblige me ſometimes to ſtop when walking. I muſt candidly aſſert, that the recollection that three very ingenious phyſicians had deprived me of a very dear wife

alarmed

alarmed me very much; and not chuſing to wait until, from one remedy to another, they had led me on to bliſters, I determined to give up all preſcriptions, and the old method of practice.

I went to conſult Dr. D'Eſlon; who told me I had a diſeaſe in my ſpleen, that Magnetiſm would cure me, but it would be very tedious. In conſequence of this opinion I went to his treatment. The firſt time he touched me I found a rumbling in my bowels, and was obliged to get home as quickly as poſſible, where I had a very large purgative evacuation; I do not know whether the matters were crude or concocted, but they appeared to me to be very black, at leaſt my Imagination made me ſee them of that colour; for they might have been very white perhaps. This evacuation was the only remarkable ſenſation I felt at Mr. D'Eſlon's. It is true he always touched me very lightly; he did not bruiſe my ribs, nor ever thruſt his thumbs roughly into the pit of my ſtomach. However, at the end of two months my legs were reduced to their natural ſtate; I had no more numbneſs; I felt

felt no more ſhakes; and I ſlept, or at leaſt I thought I ſlept.

As I had taken, during two months, every morning ſome cream of tartar, I own it was as much to this gentle purgative as to the Magnetiſm that I attribute the alleviation I experienced, and thought it would be ſufficient to produce a radical cure. I deſiſted from my attendance on my phyſician, but moſt regularly took my cream of tartar; when, three weeks after, my rats rouſed themſelves again, and began to gripe my loins; I found myſelf obliged to return to the Bacquet, and had not attended more than four days before I found myſelf relieved. I continued at it for two months more; when, feeling no complaints, and imagining I ſlept well, I quitted Magnetiſm, and took only my cream of tartar. For two months I had not the leaſt complaint or uneaſineſs, ſleeping, or imagining I ſlept, for ſix hours together moſt profoundly. But my damned rats waking me afreſh, I came, for the third time, in queſt of my cure which had relieved me before, and have continued now two months; for ſix weeks paſt I have found no inconvenience nor complaint. I drink and

eat,

eat, or at leaſt I imagine I eat and drink, as I think alſo that I ſleep. I can walk quick and light; I get up the ſtairs to my third ſtory by two ſteps at a time; I come down in the ſame manner; and am ſixty years of age.

If it is to Imagination that I am indebted for the health which I imagine I enjoy, I moſt humbly beſeech thoſe wiſe men, who are ſo clear ſighted, not to overturn it for me. Let them enlighten the whole univerſe if they pleaſe, but let them permit me to continue in my error, and let them, I humbly requeſt, permit my ſimplicity, my weakneſs, and my ignorance, to continue the uſe of an agent which neither exiſts nor is viſible, if they will have it ſo, but which cures me; for I ſtill hope and flatter myſelf that a day will come, when my Imagination will be ſufficiently exalted to prove inconteſtibly to myſelf that I am young: This is all I want, and which is but a trifle; this ſame Imagination has already proved to me that I am well, and that is a great leading ſtep to it.

(Signed)

Paris, 30 Auguſt, 1784.

Mr. PATILLON, Doctor of Phyſic, and Member of the Faculty of Beſançon.

I was ſent for the 30th of July to ſee Madame De Boucherolle's ſervant, at Nogent ſur Marne, who for five weeks paſt had a moſt violent head-ach. I in vain endeavoured to find out, by my queſtions to the patient, what could have produced ſuch an obſtinate diſeaſe. All the medicines uſually preſcribed in ſuch circumſtances had proved ineffectual. I propoſed Magnetiſm; to which, after ſome heſitation, they conſented. The patient was immediately magnetiſed, and the following wonders took place whilſt I was operating. The pulſe, which I found hard, but not very quick, became ſoft, and the number of pulſations increaſed in proportion to its ſoftneſs; after ten minutes continuance the pain in her head ſhifted to the muſcles of the neck; theſe became free, and her ſhoulder was affected; thence it fell to her elbow, and at length the pain deſcended to her wriſt. All this took place in the courſe of fifteen minutes; the pain was ſo violent that the patient fainted away. Being conveyed to her bed, I continued

nued my operation for five minutes more; ſhe came to herſelf, and complained that her wriſt was very painful. I encouraged her to perſevere for a few minutes more, with the hopes of her being ſoon cured; and I was not miſtaken, for ſhe fell aſleep under the magnetiſing finger.

I then left her to make her alarmed miſtreſs acquainted with her preſent ſtate. She ſlept for twenty minutes, and awoke only to have ſix ſtools, which took off every remaining ſymptom of her complaint, and ſhe found herſelf perfectly cured. Such was the complete cure operated in fifty minutes. Next day ſhe continued perfectly well, and has had no return ſince that time. This I aver to be the truth. It would be a happy circumſtance if it could have any weight over public incredulity!

Madame V——, rue de Bourgonge fauxbourg St. Germaine, was afflicted for five years with a ſciatica, the conſequence of a lying in. She was confined by it to her houſe. The diſeaſe had ſpread itſelf to the lumbar region, and the muſcles of that part ſo affected as not to admit of the leaſt motion without excruciating

cruciating pain. She conſulted ſeveral phyſicians, who were all of opinion that her milk had ſettled there, and had ordered her all the remedies uſed in ſuch caſes, all which produced bad effects, and aggravated her complaints.

Tired and diſguſted with thoſe unſucceſsful medicines, ſhe reſolved to lay them all aſide, and truſt only to nature; but here alſo ſhe was equally unfortunate—want of ſleep, added to her continual ſufferings, at length impaired her digeſtion; ſhe again applied to the members of the faculty of Paris, who concluded that a ſtomachic elixir would anſwer the purpoſe; but they were miſtaken, as we ſhall ſee by the ſequel.

At this juncture ſhe heard that Magnetiſm operated cures in every kind of diſeaſe. She would not truſt to the public report, but wiſhed to be an eye witneſs; and with that view was conveyed to the houſes of ſeveral patients, who all aſſured her of their being either cured or greatly relieved by it. Convinced from the experience of others, ſhe determined to be magnetiſed. I was called in, 13 Auguſt, 1784, and found her in the ſitua-

tion deſcribed. She ſaid ſhe felt a burning heat in the epigaſtric region ſince ſhe had uſed the elixir; which ſhewed me, but too plainly, that it had put her ſtomach into a ſtate of inflammation.

Every medicine being laid aſide, I thought it neceſſary to turn my attention firſt to this viſcus, and then to the old ſtage of her compla nts. From the above date I continued to magnetiſe this lady; and in forty days produced a complete cure; ſhe now can follow her occupations, all her pains have perfectly diſappeared, and all the animal functions are regularly performed.

EFFECTS produced on Miſs ——, who was born with an itchy eruption. By the ſame gentleman.

The lady whoſe caſe I give was born with an eruption, which reſembled much a leproſy. Her parents hoping to remove this diſeaſe, which ſhe had inherited from an unhealthy mother, choſe for her the beſt conſtitutioned woman they could find for a nurſe. Time elapſed

elapſed without producing any change; and, when arrived at an age to take medicines, ſhe was ordered all that claſs which the pharmacopœia contains for diſeaſes of the ſkin, but ineffectually. The faculty at length concluded, that the time muſt be waited for when the appearance of her menſes would remove this obſtinate diſeaſe.

She was eleven years old when I was called in.

It was reſerved for Magnetiſm only to alter this conſtitution, which had reſiſted every other means. In a fortnight's magnetical treatment, without taking any medicine whatſoever, except a ſolution of cream of tartar, the ſcabs began to fall off, and diſcover a new ſkin under them; her lead-colour complexion changed to a fair ſkin. I am ſtill endeavouring to produce a total change in her maſs of humours; and the happy moment of her perfect cure approaches rapidly

After ſuch ſtriking proofs, who can be ſo diſhoneſt as to deny the exiſtence of Animal Magnetiſm! Whoever doubts the truth of the facts I relate, may convince himſelf by accompanying me to the patients' houſes.

I muſt add, that not one of my three patients have had convulſions;—the firſt fainted from pain, as I deſcribed;—the ſecond felt a pain for ſeveral days in the inſide and ſmall of his thigh; found himſelf greatly relieved by its changing place; he had conſiderable evacuations for the firſt eight days, with prickings all over his body, and particularly in his throat; the third felt nothing; but ſhe had every day from five to ſix ſtools.

(Signed)

Paris, 25 September, 1784.

Mr. HOURY, Phyſician,

Declares, that having an obſtruction in his ſpleen of a conſiderable ſize, he came to the treatment, yellow and emaciated; that he had from time to time a ſlow fever; and that his digeſtion was very bad. He has continued to attend for near four months, and that now he digeſts well; the obſtruction in his ſpleen is greatly diminiſhed; that he has got fatter, and that he has not taken any medicine whatſoever,

ſoever, not even cream of tartar. The Magnetiſm griped and purged him very gently.

Signed, 31 Auguſt, 1784.

Mr. THOMAS MAGNINES, Phyſician.

In 1780 I was ſeized with a violent obſtruction in my ſpleen. During the winter of 1783 I attended a great number of epedemic putrid fevers, and January 15th of the ſame year I caught the diſeaſe. I got over the fever, but an exceſſive heat continued in my inteſtines; my ſpleen increaſed to ſuch a monſtrous ſize as to fill up the entire left hypochondrium, and to reach even to the right ſide of my navel; It was curled up at its lower edge, ſo that the integuments were raiſed up above two inches round it.

I came to Mr. D'Eſlon 22d of June laſt. During the firſt four days I did not feel any effects, but the fifth I felt a heat in my hypochondriacs, and a ſlight cholic; that evening I had a diarrhœa, and paſſed a great deal of bile. It laſted for twelve days without fatiguing

me; the yellowneſs of my body diſappeared entirely; that of my face was conſiderably decreaſed; my ſpleen became painful, but is much more ſo whilſt I am magnetiſed, yet it is ſofter; my urine, which was always clear, depoſes a ſediment. Now and then I have a ſlight diarrhœa. I eat three times the quantity I did before I was magnetiſed, and without finding my ſtomach in the leaſt deranged by it.

For eight days paſt I take cream of tartar. My nervous ſyſtem is not ſo delicate as to influence my Imagination, or make me think myſelf ſo much better if I was not really ſo. I came to the Bacquet with apparent incredulity; nor was I very willing to believe myſelf as well as I am, until I could no longer doubt it from very mature examination; it was after long and ſilent reflection that I gave up my diſbelief, and became convinced of the power of this agent.

Signed the 1ſt September, 1784.

The

The Abbé BIENAYMÉ

Declares, that for ten years paſt he had conſtant head-achs, ſometimes a deafneſs, a number of bumps as large as nuts over his body, and could not ſleep on his right ſide. He came to Mr. D'Eſlon's the 5th Auguſt laſt. He has neither convulſions nor criſes when touched, and when even ſeated at the Bacquet, without being touched, he felt ſharp pains in his hypochondria. He has taken ſmall quantities of magneſia and of cream of tartar. In the firſt place he had frequent evacuations;--ſecondly, a gentle and univerſal perſpiration;—thirdly, he perfectly loſt his deafneſs and head-ach;—and fourthly, his appetite and digeſtion became ſuch as to enable him to make three meals a day in the place of one. His bumps are not as yet perfectly diſappeared, but they are ſmaller and ſofter.

Signed, 18 Auguſt, 1784.

—— PERRENOT, Eſq.

Declares, that for ten years he has been ſubject to vomitings, and rheumatiſm in his left arm; that he loſt his ſleep and breathed with difficulty; that he felt as if he had a belt of pains round him and extraordinary convulſive motions, which at every inſtant affected either his heart or between his ſhoulders; that his appetite was gone, as well as his ſtrength and reſt, and that he was in a moſt ſhocking maraſmus.

The 1ſt of June laſt he came to the treatment. Before the end of the month his pains decreaſed, his appetite and reſt returned; and, although at the age of ſixty, he gets fatter and ſtronger every day. He had neither criſes nor convulſions, but felt a gentle heat.

Signed.

Sept. 4, 1784.

Mr.

Mr. DE DAMPIERE.

For two years I had a complaint in my bladder, which reſiſted every remedy. The ſurgeons, who examined me with the ſound, aſſured me it was not cauſed by a ſtone. I was adviſed to follow the example of Mr. Defarges de la Valutiere, who had put himſelf under Mr. D'Eſlon's hands, and been cured of a diſeaſe nearly ſimilar to mine without the aſſiſtance of any medicine, and by Magnetiſm alone. But having no acquaintance with Mr. de la Valutiere, nor having been witneſs to his cure, I determined to write to him at Breſt, where he had been for ſeveral months paſt. His very ſenſible, civil, and explicit anſwer, dated 14th June, confirmed the account I had been given of his cure, and determined me, notwithſtanding the little faith I place in every thing which ſeems to deviate from the natural order of things, to put myſelf under Mr. D'Eſlon's operations.

I have attended the treatment ſince 27th July laſt, having given previouſly an account to Mr. D'Eſlon of every thing that happened to me;

me; who desired I would attend the Magnetism for two months, to afford him an opportunity of forming his judgment. To which I consented, and sat with the rest of the company at the Bacquet. I have as yet felt no sensible effects; the state of my health is the same. The touching, rubbings, motions of those who magnetise me, the chain, have all produced nothing remarkable in me. I have been every day an eye witness to the most violent crises. They excite my pity and astonishment, but had no other effect on me.

Perhaps I have not been long enough at this method of cure. I cannot say; but if I should be cured, it will certainly be due only to the thing itself, for my Imagination is not exalted; indeed the date of my baptismal register has settled that point. I see very extraordinary things produced here, but do not attempt to judge of their causes, because I should reason very badly on it.

Signed at Paris, 11th Sept. 1784.

Mr.

Mr. LAVABRE, Banker,

Declares he has been for a great number of years tormented with a ſharp and corroſive humour, affecting every part of his body, his cheſt, his left hand and arm; he had alſo a ſlight ſwelling of his legs, and a gathering, which broke, diſcharged blood, and ſometimes ſuppurated for two or three months.

He found benefit from the treatment, had intervals of perfect eaſe, the paroxiſms became ſhorter, his legs are in a tolerable good ſtate; he eats, drinks, and ſleeps well; he finds himſelf ſtronger, but he is not cured.

Signed, 11th Sept. 1784.

Mr. CHASTENET, Attorney to Parliament,

Certifies, that he was attacked in February 1776, with a rheumatic gout, which fell on his cheſt, and produced a ſpitting of blood. For ten months he lived on milk, but without

out finding any benefit. He took medicines by the advice of his phyſician, but with as little ſucceſs.

In September, 1782, he made uſe of a magnetic box at different times, and for a fortnight had a purging; he got himſelf magnetiſed by Mr. D'Eſlon, and attended his operations from the beginning of December till May, as cloſely as his avocations would permit. The evacuations took off his pains, and ſince that time he enjoys perfect health.

Signed, 10th Sept. 1784.

Mr. METLER

Declares, that, attacked anew with pains in his ſtomach, which became ſtill more ſevere, in 1777, having no ſleep, no appetite, and being frequently attacked with vomiting and giddineſs, he went to Mr. D'Eſlon's, Auguſt 1783; that he found himſelf better in a few days, that he took cream of tartar, that he perſpired a great deal at the Bacquet, that in January

nuary, 1784, he had a trembling and a very profuſe cold ſweat. His appetite returned, his ſleep became more quiet, the pains in his ſtomach leſs frequent, the cough leſs violent. He continued to get better and better until June laſt, which was the end of his illneſs. He was ſeized with a cholic, which laſted a week, and purged him twenty times a day. From that moment he eats and ſleeps well, has no more heat at his ſtomach, no giddineſs, nor cough: In ſhort, he ſtands very little in need of Magnetiſm.

Signed, 14th Sept. 1784.

Mr. GRAND-PIERRE, Attorney to the Chatelet,

Declares, that in April laſt he was ſeized with a violent pain in all the left ſide of his head, which gave him ſuch exquiſite torture, that he could not ſleep for ſeven weeks. This complaint was the conſequence of a running at his noſe being ſtopped by cold. He was

bled

bled in the foot, then bliſtered; he was rubbed with tincture of cantharides; they applied caps of opium, and then ice. None of theſe remedies produced him any eaſe; and he became in ſuch a ſtate, as to throw up what little food he took. He called on Mr. D'Eſlon the 14th of July laſt. The fifth day after, the pain fell from his head to his left arm; the ſixth he ſlept two hours; the tenth he was able to go to the treatment; the 12th of Auguſt the pains went entirely off, and he returned to his occupations, which he had been obliged to lay aſide ſince the month of April laſt.

Signed the 10th of Sept. 1784.

Mr. GUERRHARD, Director of his Royal Highneſs the Count D'Artois' China Manufactory,

Certifies, that he had his foot ſqueezed at the age of fourteen; he felt no pain in it for ſixteen or eighteen years, but after that time he

he found a weakneſs in that foot, reaching above the inſtep; when he walked never ſo little the foot became numbed as if dead: For ten years this continued to increaſe. Three years ago he applied to Mr. D'Eſlon, who magnetiſed it; the pains increaſed and became very ſharp for twenty-four hours, ſo that he could not put it to the ground, nor bear the clothes on it. Next day he was magnetiſed for the ſecond time, and the pain went perfectly off; ſince that time he never felt the leaſt ſymptoms of his complaint.

This certificate is all written in Mr. Guerrhard's own hand-writing. Not ſigned.

Mr. GUIFFIER, Printer,

Certifies, that in February laſt he was attacked with a pain in his cheſt, and a putrid fever; that the ſeventh day after, being three times bled, he became delirious, and all evacuations and expectorations ſtopped; that his phyſicians giving him over, and aſſuring one of his brothers-in-law that he could not recover,

Mr.

Mr. D'Eſlon was called in; who, for the firſt time, magnetiſed him Feb. 26th, at ſeven o'clock in the evening; that in the night his ſenſes, and the evacuations and expectorations returned; that from that moment he took nothing but lemonade and ſyrup of currants; that the 6th of March he took ſome ſoup, and the Sunday following he eat animal ſubſtances; that ever ſince he has enjoyed the moſt perfect and uninterrupted ſtate of health. He forgot to obſerve, that his phyſician had ordered his legs to be bliſtered the 26th of February at night.

Signed, 22d Sept. 1784.

Mrs. BOVE

Was attacked with a fever, accompanied with the ſtrongeſt marks of putrifaction. The ſymptoms became frightful, and threatened immediate death. The violence of the diſeaſe appeared the fourth day, attended with oppreſſion, ſadneſs, general irritability, bloody ſaliva,

ſaliva, ſwelling of the belly, an acute pain in the ſide, and a continual delirium. Mr. Rolin, her phyſician, a gentleman of merit and prudence, who had been preſent at two cures performed at the Counteſs de Sainte Suſanne's, and who had tried all the uſual methods of treatment for Mrs. Bove without ſucceſs, ſeeing the imminent danger ſhe was in, and having in view her recovery only, and not his own intereſt, came to Mr. D'Eſlon, and told him candidly the dangerous ſtate in which ſhe was, urging him, in the moſt preſſing manner, to contribute, if poſſible, to her recovery; that through friendſhip for this gentleman, and humanity to the patient, ſhe was viſited the 24th of march at ſeven in the morning; ſhe was found, as deſcribed by her phyſician, in a moſt deplorable ſtate; notwithſtanding which, it was not poſſible to refuſe endeavouring to relieve her. She was magnetiſed for an hour; and though ſhe knew nothing of what was doing, ſhe felt the effects of the Magnetiſm: From which the magnetiſer was enabled to ſay, ſhe would have evacuations in that forenoon; which her phyſician wiſhed much for, he not having dared to

procure them by the uſual means, leſt ſhe ſhould die in the operation;—this was his expreſſion. That morning ſhe paſſed three large bowls of viſcid bile, and had the ſtools more copious than could have been procured by three ſtrong doſes of phyſic. Theſe evacuations decreaſed her fever a little, diſembarraſſed her head conſiderably, and ſo effectually relieved the patient, that when her phyſician ſaw the magnetiſing one arrive that night to renew his operations, he cried out—" You have worked a miracle, Sir, our patient is ſaved;" who anſwered—" Not yet, Sir, there is ſtill a great deal to be done." He magnetiſed her again; her night could not be poſitively called a bad one; the pain in her ſide removed to her ſhoulder and arm, which took away the uſe of thoſe parts for fifteen days, during which time the evacuations continued profuſe, and of ſo fœtid a nature that all the plate and gilded furniture were tarniſhed. In ſhort, with the aſſiſtance of lemonade, ſyrup of vinegar, whey, and baths, her health was perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.

Signed at Paris, 20th Aug. 1784.

Mr.

Mr. BLANCHARD DE VILLIERS

Certifies, that he was cured by Mr. D'Eſlon in eight days of a tertian fever, with which he had been afflicted for three months.

A note ſigned by him.

N. B. His ſervant was cured in like manner of the ſame diſeaſe.

Mr. LAMBERT,

AGED SIXTY-ONE YEARS,

Declares, that he had bleeding piles, which had been burſt in riding; that in the year 1758 he had a tumour, which now and then advanced to ſuppuration, pains in his ſtomach, uneaſineſs in his bowels, and pains in his loins, extending to his arm-pits.

He was magnetiſed the 7th of July laſt. For the firſt fortnight his pains were ſharper; but his appetite returned, his ſleep was quiet,

which, for at leaſt twelve years, had been diſturbed by inexpreſſible pains.

He does not think himſelf as yet cured : He has ſome momentary returns, but ſo weak and ſlight to what he has ſuffered, that he has the greateſt dependance and expectation from the continuance of the treatment.

Signed, 24th Aug. 1784.

GABRIEL DEFFET

Declares, that he had a ſtrain in his right ſhoulder, which prevented his ſleeping for ten days; that the fourth day after he went to the Bacquet he could work.

He adds, that his wife, who had a tetter in her left eye, which prevented her ſeeing with it, begins to ſee clearly ſince ſhe has gone to the Bacquet, and finds herſelf more relieved by it than ſhe was by all the phyſicians ſhe had conſulted.

Signed, 30th Aug. 1784.

P. S.

P. S. Thoſe who do not know me, may, by enquiring in the neighbourhood, be informed of my having ſo far loſt the uſe of my arm, that I could not help myſelf in the leaſt.

Mrs. LALLEMANT.

Her huſband certifies, that her arm was broke laſt March; that ſhe was attended by ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons in Provence, as well as in Paris, without receiving any benefit; and that ſince ſhe attended Magnetiſm ſhe is greatly relieved.

Signed the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1784.

Mr. CHAZAL

Declares, that he was attacked with violent and obſtinate rheumatic pains after a voyage to Stockholm in the winter of 1782, in which

he had been covered with ſnow four days and four nights.

He has attended the treatment ſix weeks; he has had frequent evacuations, ſweats, and cholics, which laſted from thirty to forty-eight hours, contractions in the two ſciatic nerves, and his ſpinal marrow much affected: But, for ſome days paſt, ſo great a change has taken place, that he hopes to be free from the rheumatiſm. It ſeems to have gone off with his laſt cholic, which may be looked upon as a ſtrong criſis.

Signed, 1ſt Sept. 1784.

— DESANCLOS, Wheelwright,

Declares, he was attacked, four years ago, with flying rheumatic pains, which were inſupportable, and rendered him incapable of working at his trade; that he was admitted to the treatment the 9th of Auguſt; that his pains are already diminiſhed by one half, and he

he uſes with greater freedom his legs and arms.

Not ſigned.

Auguſt 28, 1784.

Mr. MONIN, Officer of Invalids,

Declares, he had a wandering rheumatiſm ſince the year 1762. Came to the treatment 4th of May laſt; that he immediately felt ſalutary effects; that in a very ſhort time he loſt a difficulty of breathing, and acidities in his ſtomach. For the ſpace of eight days he found himſelf much relieved from his pains; but he finds them more troubleſome ſince the beginning of this month.

Signed, the 29th of Auguſt, 1784.

Mr. LE-CLERC

Declares, he had ſuch violent rheumatic pains that he could not put on his ſhoes; that

he came to the treatment the 14th of April; that his pains were more ſevere during the firſt month; that by degrees he was relieved; and that now he feels but a very ſlight pain from time to time,—but very ſlight indeed; and that he is otherwiſe in very good health.

Signed, 14th Aug. 1784.

Mrs. LANOE

Declares, that ſhe had for ſeveral years obſtructions, for which ſhe ineffectually tried every ſort of remedy. That ſhe was attacked with an inflammatory fever ſix months ſince, which was followed by a dropſy; that to avoid being tapped ſhe flew to Magnetiſm; that ſhe has continued two months and a half at it. She felt no remarkable effect; yet ſhe atteſts, with truth, that the inflammation has gone off, that her appetite and reſt are returned, that her water has taken its natural courſe,

that

that her ſtools are regular, ſhe ſweats, and all without taking any medicine whatever.

Signed, 22d Auguſt, 1784.

Mr. PRUVOST

Declares, that for twelve or thirteen years he has been afflicted with violent pains in his head, back, cheſt, and ſtomach, in conſequence of having bathed in a running well; that he came to the treatment the 2d of Auguſt laſt; that the firſt week he found relief and had evacuations; in the ſecond, the pains returned as bad as they were when he was firſt affected; he had a diſcharge from his head of blood and corruption; and he now finds himſelf much better.

Signed, 30th Auguſt, 1784.

The Widow FAUVIN

Certifies, that ſince the 22d of May, at which time ſhe came to the Magnetiſm, ſhe found her ſight much improved, and her head-ach diminiſhed, which was very violent; and, to judge from the improvement ſhe has experienced, ſhe hopes by cloſe attendance on Magnetiſm to be cured of cataracts in both her eyes.

Signed, 2d September, 1784.

Mr. LEWISON

Declares, that he had oppreſſions in his lungs and pains in his liver; that he went but thirty days to the Bacquet, and is much better.

Signed, 30th Auguſt, 1784.

Mrs.

Mrs. ALPHAND

Certifies, that in 1775 a tetter appeared in her face; that after making for three years fruitleſs applications, and taking remedies, the tetter removed to her noſe, and remained there for two years. She was then ordered a ptiſan, which in ſix weeks took it off; but her ſtomach became ſo impaired, that ſhe could not digeſt any thing; ſhe had conſtant head-achs, and a ſharp whiſtling noiſe in her ear every ſecond day; ſhe had a bilious cholic, and felt a pain in her right ſide.

She went to the treament the 8th of March laſt. For ſix weeks ſhe felt no effect, except more violent head-achs and cholics, after which came on a purging and carried off all her complaints.

She quitted the treatment the 18th of July, having been perfectly well for the two laſt months; and to the inſtant in which ſhe ſigns this certificate ſhe has continued to enjoy perfect health.

Signed, 16th September, 1784.

FRANCOISE

FRANCOISE LAMOTTE,
Wife to Richard,

Certifies, that ſhe came to Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment the 18th of May laſt, in hopes of recovering the uſe of her arm, which ſhe had loſt for thirteen months paſt.

The firſt week ſhe had ſweats, but no other benefit. From that time ſhe grew better, and now can uſe her arm. She continues to go to the Magnetiſm, and always feels heat and a numbneſs in it.

Mrs. BACQUE, Engravereſſe,

Decla[illegible], that four years back after a lying-in ſhe was afflicted with a rheumatiſm; ſhe had ſuch violent pains in her left arm from her neck to her elbow, and in the back of her head, that ſhe could not uſe her left hand, nor bear her head on her pillow at night; the pains were continual, ſhe could neither eat nor ſleep.

ſix

Six weeks ago ſhe had very ſharp pains in her ſtomach and belly, indicating obſtructions.

She has been three weeks at the treatment. She has had no convulſions, but finds at times a great heavineſs whilſt at the treatment, and at other times even after ſhe has left it.

The ſwelling is greatly diminiſhed; the pains went entirely off, but are returned. She has recovered her appetite, and ſleeps well. She can even uſe her arm and ſhoulder, in which ſhe feels only a ſenſe of weight. At this moment the difficulty of uſing her arm is nearly as it was at firſt.

Signed the 28th of Auguſt, 1784.

Miſs BARBIER, Embroidereſſe.

She came to the treatment the 27th of Auguſt, for an acute Rheumatiſm; all one ſide was affected. And ſhe had an eryſipelatous eruption in her left hand and arm. As yet ſhe has felt no effects, nor has ſhe had convulſions.

Miſs CHEVALIER

Declares, ſhe has had a difficulty of breathing for theſe four years paſt. That ſhe has been treated by Magnetiſm during ſix weeks, and finds herſelf better ; from the two firſt days ſhe had a ſevere purging.

The Counteſs DE SAINTE SUSANNE's Chamber-Maid

Certifies, that ſhe fell ill of a continued fever, oppreſſion, and pain in her ſide, produced by fatigue, in attending Miſs Maſſac during her illneſs.

Not daring to aſk for aſſiſtance, nor expecting that any one would come for that purpoſe, ſhe was not magnetiſed before the ſeventh day. In two days ſhe perſpired violently, had a purging, and was cured.

JOHN

JOHN GASTAL, Cook's aſſiſtant,

Declares, that on a birth day, celebrated at his maſter's, having a parcel of ſquibs in his apron pocket, a ſpark flew into it, and ſet them on fire; he put them between his thighs, in hopes of putting them out, which rendered the exploſion greater: Both his thighs and the bottom of his belly were burnt. Mr. D'Eſlon, who was a gueſt at the houſe, ran immediately to him and magnetiſed his thighs: He felt no pain; and next day he could remove the ſkin, which had become a dry ſcab, as if happened a fortnight, and without the leaſt ſmarting. Refuſing to permit his belly to be magnetiſed, which was not ſo much burned, he has ſuffered violently of it for three weeks.

Signed, 20th September, 1784.

Mr.

Mr. DE MONCEIL's Poſtillion.

The Marquis de Monciel certifies, that in the month of January laſt his poſtillion was cured by Magnetiſm of a quartan ague, in three weeks time, with which he had been afflicted for five months.

Signed, 28th Auguſt, 1784.

MAGDELON PRIN, Wife to Mr. de la Melliere, Porter,

Declares, ſhe was cured by Animal Magnetiſm of a diſeaſe in her lungs; and adds, that for fifteen years ſhe had ſwellings as large as eggs in her thigh and leg, for which Mr. Petit and ſeveral other phyſicians had preſcribed in vain; that in ten weeks attendance at Mr. D'Eſlon's operations ſhe was cured, without having any convulſions, or taking any

any medicines, ſhe had vomitings and ſweatings. Since that time ſhe is extremely well.

Signed the 1ſt of September.

Mr. GAUTHIER's Servant, named Verrier, in the Place des Victoires.

He was ſeized the 12th of May, 1784, with a fever, head-ach, ſuppreſſion of urine, obſtructions in his liver and bowels. The 17th his belly was greatly ſwelled, he became worſe, and with very little hopes of recovery.

That day Mr. D'Eſlon operated three times on him; he paſſed urine that night; the ſwelling in his belly diminiſhed; the following days he paſſed clotted blood. The 16th he went on foot to the treatment; at the end of June he was perfectly well, and never found any inconvenience ſince.

Signed by Verrier's wife.

September 8, 1784.

MARY ANN VALQUIER,
Mr. GREY's Servant,

Certifies, that for three months ſhe felt ſevere pains in her loins and ſtomach, which no preſcriptions of the phyſicians and ſurgeons of Verſailles could cure, and that ſhe owes her cure to Mr. D'Eſlon's Animal Magnetiſm.

Signed the 13th of September, 1782.

And certified by Mr. Grey.

Miſs MORACIN.

A ſlight accident happened to one of my eyes; and the anxiety I felt, leſt I ſhould entirely loſe the ſight of it, threw me into a very bad ſtate of health. I attended the magnetiſm, and in the firſt eight days my appetite and ſleep returned; my digeſtion, which was greatly diſordered, became re-eſtabliſhed; the irritation of my nerves, which was extremely great then (and to which I had been ſubjected

ſubjected for three years), became abſolutely calm: Nevertheleſs the little cauſe of all theſe evils did not go off, though it now and then diſappears. During four months I have paſſed two hours every day at the treatment; but never felt any violent effect, although my Imagination has ſucceſſively paſſed from fear to the hope of feeling ſomething; the only one I experience, is that of a ſpeedy return of health.

(Signed)

At Paris, the 11th of October, 1784.

Mr. JAQUINOT.

I entered myſelf a patient at Mr. D'Eſlon's Bacquet, which has greatly relieved me. I hope, and have reaſon to expect, I ſhall get better and better. I am your very humbly ſervant.

(Signed)

Mr. VARIAGE.

I began to attend Mr. D'Eſlon the 10th of June, 1784, for a weakneſs in my ſtomach, and pain in all my limbs; at preſent I find myſelf better.

(Signed)

THE MARCHIONESS DE LONGECOURT.

After ten years pining away with nervous attacks, and violent head-achs, an eruption came out in my face, abſceſſes in different parts of my body, and a very violent eryſipelatous eruption, which, denoting the bad ſtate of my blood, induced my phyſician to ſend me to Montpellier. Finding, in five months, nothing more than palliation of my complaints, I came home; my diſorder increaſed every day, and at length confined me to my bed and great chair. Having paſſed

ſix

ſix years in this ſituation, during which time two obſtructions were diſcovered in my belly, one in my ſtomach, and one in my breaſt, as large as a pigeon's egg, for which extirpation had been already propoſed; I was emaciated, decayed, and dejected, as people are in ſuch a ſtate; and determined to put myſelf under the hands of Mr. Meſmer. From March 1ſt, 1781, he gave me his attention until 1ſt of July following, when he went to Spa. Mr. D'Eſlon continued what Mr. Meſmer had ſo ſucceſsfully begun; and at the end of November I returned into my own country, cured of all my complaints, after having employed one of the beſt phyſicians and anatomiſts in Paris, to ſatisfy myſelf that all remains of my obſtructions were perfectly obliterated. Since that time my health continues undiſturbed. I am grown fat, and every thing contributes to prove me to be in the moſt perfect ſtate of health, after in vain ſeeking for relief in the uſual mode of practice. I can attribute ſo happy a change to Animal Magnetiſm only, and to the ſucceſſive attentions of Meſſrs. Meſmer and D'Eſlon. I think myſelf conſcientiouſly obliged to pay them

this public homage, and anxiouſly ſeize the opportunity of doing it.

(Signed)

Mr. LA BOISSELIERE,
Captain of the Hotel of Invalids,

For twelve years felt a ſenſe of ſtrangulation in his throat, which often prevented his ſwallowing, and even breathing; he broke wind conſtantly upwards; had a continual ſpitting; took a multitude of medicine; came to Mr. D'Eſlon's the 10th of July laſt; does not feel a thouſandth part of the complaints he did, and would not give up his preſent ſtate of health for the whole univerſe; he had neither criſes nor convulſions; felt nothing when the operator's hand was applied to him; and had only two ſlight internal ſhakings or ſhudderings, in forming the chain.

Signed the 28th of Auguſt, 1784.

THIRD CLASS.

PATIENTS who have felt ſenſible effects from MAGNETISM.

HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE DE BEAUFREMONT.

AFTER a long illneſs there remained a fixed and continual pain all along my ribs, which withſtood all the attempts of phyſic to remove. Since I attend the operations at Mr. D'Eſlon's this pain has often changed place, and has greatly diminiſhed. I took no cream of tartar; I had no criſes, though I wiſhed for them, to be able to judge what they are; and this they tell me is diſpoſing oneſelf to have them. I have ſometimes fallen a ſleep at the Bacquet; but this always happened whilſt operating; and yet at that

time the phyſician's converſation entertained me, my deafneſs preventing my receiving any from the reſt of the company.

I often felt great heat in my ears, and a kind of tingling. Thus far Magnetiſm had operated on me almoſt imperceptibly; but I at length experienced effects as ſalutary as they were ſudden and unqueſtionable. I happened to ſtrain my ancle; next day the pain and ſwelling were very great, and I was obliged to be carried to Mr. D'Eſlon's with one ſlipper, not being able to get my ſhoe on. Mr. Bienaymé made me put my foot on his; for half an hour I felt a great heat through his ſhoe and my ſlipper, and a tickling in the ſole of my foot; the pain and ſwelling went off, ſo that I could put on my ſhoe and walk as uſual.

This is the exact truth of what I felt; the cauſes of which I do not ſeek to be informed of. I can aſſert, that I never was better in health than ſince I have attended Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment.

Signed at Paris, 26th Auguſt.

THE MARQUIS DE ROCHEGUDE.

I certify that Mr. D'Eſlon has been my phyſician theſe fifteen years; that the 22d of January, 1782, I was attacked with a nervous complaint, which weakened all my left ſide, particularly my arm, of which I loſt the uſe. Mr. D'Eſlon deſired Mr. Meſmer ſhould be ſent for. I was bled and magnetiſed by thoſe gentlemen alternately for twenty-four hours; at the end of which time the palſy went entirely off. In January, 1783, I felt ſome threatenings of the ſame diſeaſe; which were removed without bleeding, and only by a few days magnetical treatment at Mr. D'Eſlon's. In ſhort, this 2d of April, having been more violently attacked, four months attending at Mr. D'Eſlon's perfectly cured me. I have recovered my appetite, ſleep, and ſtrength; and at this inſtant I have only a little difficulty of ſpeech.

The

The criſes which I experienced in each of the treatments, were heat, drowſineſs, and a copious diſcharge of ſaliva.

I approve the writing.

(Signed) Rochegude.

At Ecly, the 8th of September, 1784.

And under the above is written,

I declare to have been witneſs to the above facts,

(Signed) The Marchioneſs de Rochegude.

Copy of a letter, written by Mr. DE LA VAULTIERE, Commander of the Marine Guardes at Breſt, to Mr. Dampiere.

Breſt, 6th September, 1784.

The execution of what the ſociety deſires, which employs you to give me the honour of a letter, is, in my opinion, not the moſt acceptable taſk, as my anſwer runs the riſk of being made public: Yet I conſent to it from the reſpect I hold that ſociety in; for the

the cauſe of truth; and, ſtill more, in gratitude to Meſſ. D'Eſlon and Bienaymé, to whoſe attention and care I think I am indebted for my health and exiſtence. It would appear dreadful in my eyes, however careful you may have been to avoid mentioning them to me, if they could ſuppoſe that, through weakneſs or indifference, I was capable of avoiding the opportunity of teſtifying what is ſo juſtly due to them. I repeat that, from theſe united motives, I give a deſcription of my caſe, but in as conciſe a manner as I can; and the ſociety is at liberty to make what uſe they think proper of it.

In the month of April, 1783, I was ſeized with a diſeaſe in my bladder, which was as acute as it was dangerous; I think it unneceſſary to endeavour to account for it: Gentlemen of the profeſſion may apply to Mr. D'Eſlon for information. I had immediately every medical aſſiſtance; baths, poultices, fermentations, the ſtaff; all were employed without ſucceſs. My ſurgeon, finding my ſituation become more and more dangerous, ſoon called in two other ſurgeons. I was again examined, and the ſtaff introduced by them;

but

but ſtill without ſucceſs. My fever increaſed, my belly was threatened with an inflammation; they had recourſe to large bleedings, and I felt no alleviation of my ſufferings until five hours after I had loſt fifteen or ſixteen ounces of blood, and after thirty hours of the moſt inexpreſſible and continual torments.

From this time I denied myſelf the uſe of wine, coffee, ſpices, and even ſalt, with my food. I put myſelf on the moſt rigid regimen; ſcrupulouſly adhered to the medicines which had been ordered me, and ſpent above an hour every day in the bath; all which preſerved me only until the month of November from a regular attack, which came on at the end of every month as violently as that I had at firſt been ſeized with, and never gave way to any remedy, bleeding excepted. This operation I had ſubmitted to two-and-twenty times. I then ſet off for Breſt, by the advice of my two attending ſurgeons, and of two phyſicians of note. I went to Mr. D'Eſlon's Bacquet the 26th of December, at the time nearly when I was in expectation of a ninth attack; but to my aſtoniſhment I had no return: I could not conceive what to attribute

this

this happy change to. I attended the treatment very closely; and had no other sensations, except the gentle rubbing of the physician's hand. After a month I passed, during the night, an abundance of slime, sand, and even of clotted blood, with little or no pain; and this evacuation decreased every day in quantity.

At the end of six weeks, whilst engaged in a very interesting conversation, perfectly foreign to Magnetism, Mr. D'Eslon having directed his hand to my loins, which he had for a considerable time kept on my side, I felt an unusual heat: I begged he would permit me to feel that hand; it appeared to me to be very cold: I requested the person who sat next to me to feel it, who found it cold as I did. The Magnetism was continued, and so did I to feel the same heat. Soon after this the copious evacuations became periodical, as had been my disease. I continued to attend the treatment until the 20th of May last, when I set off to attend my duty. The journey from Paris had heated me very much: A fortnight's rest had not perfectly taken off my fatigue: I had again recourse to Animal Magnetism; a little secretion took place, and I continue to

enjoy

enjoy the moſt perfect ſtate of health, after ſuffering for ſix years every kind of complaint.

You will pleaſe to obſerve, Sir, that, during the whole time of my attending Mr. D'Eſlon, I took no kind of medicine; once only I took a draught of cream of tartar, but did not repeat it, becauſe I found it affected my nerves. I went five times to the bath; but that was during the laſt three weeks of my reſidence in Paris. I never experienced what it was to have a criſis. If I was indebted to Imagination for my health, I ſhould never bluſh to own it; and if it can be proved to me that Imagination could have that effect, I would, notwithſtanding the experiments which have been made here on peaſants, who, dead drunk, have been found ſleeping in the high road, and cured; notwithſtanding a child of three or four years old had been cured under my eyes in leſs than three weeks of a burn, which took off the ſkin from the elbow to the fingers ends, without any other means being applied than that of Mr. D'Eſlon; I would, I ſay, if it could be proved to me, as readily own, that the diſcovery of the power

of

of Imagination is not leſs fortunate than that of Animal Magnetiſm, or of its pretended fluid. The author of ſuch a diſcovery would appear to me infinitely ſuperior to Mr. Meſmer; and I ſhould myſelf think it very reaſonable, that the opinion of the ingenious inventor of the power of Imagination ſhould have the decided preference over that of three hundred phyſicians, moſt of whom are men of genius; as well as over that of a thouſand patients, who, though they thought they owed their lives and healths to Animal Magnetiſm, would, in that caſe, be indebted only to the power of their Imaginations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THE COUNT DE MIROMESNIL

Declares, that ſince he had an inflammation and gathering in his cheſt, 1747, it has almoſt always been affected; ten years ago he had a pain in his right foot, communicating to the thick of his thigh, occaſioned by a thickening of the lymph, which inſenſibly weakened

all

all his right ſide. His right knee was a great deal thicker than the left.

Laſt March he was magnetiſed; breathed more freely ſince that time, expectorates copiouſly and eaſily; and uſes his leg better, without its becoming more painful.

He has taken no cream of tartar, nor has he felt any effects, except thoſe of heat and ſleep.

Signed, 4th September, 1784.

The Marquis DE CHATEAU RENAUD

Declares, that a phyſician having magnetiſed him he found his head affected, and fainted away, though he did not ſee the perſon, nor know any thing of his being operated on.

(Signed)

Mrs.

Mrs. D'ALENCON.

I the undernamed Mrs. D'Alençon, of a healthy conſtitution, but very delicate, have, during the courſe of my life, had ſevere fits of illneſs; the phyſicians thought they could attribute them to a rheumatic or gouty humour, which is ſometimes born with us, and which age, and more eſpecially uneaſineſs, always aggravates. The 22d December, 1783, this ſame humour, after having lain dormant for ſome time, made its appearance afreſh, in a very violent pain in the right ſide of my head down to my temple, a violent fever, and then a conſiderable inflammation in my right eye, where the humour flew with great violence; fortunately this humour did not go on to ſuppuration, but formed a complete ophthalmy, and an obſtruction in the lymphatics, with a thickening of the cornea, making objects appear as if ſeen through gauze.

In ten days the fever was got under, but the eye continued the ſame, and I found myſelf in a ſtate of weakneſs and inquietude.

After four months paſſed nearly in the ſame manner I determined to try what benefit Magnetiſm would produce. After conſulting Mr. D'Eſlon, I came to the Bacquet the 22d of April laſt. I ſoon felt, not convulſive criſes, but much more gentle, though very evident effects.

In a few days I found myſelf ſtronger and livelier; every time I was magnetiſed I felt a kind of univerſal working in my frame, which demonſtrated to me the movement which Magnetiſm produces in all the fluids of the body; I then felt a comforting warmth, of which an idea can be formed by thoſe only who have felt it. Soon after came on bilious evacuations and peſpirations every night (though the ſeaſon was cool,) expectorations, pimples in abundance, particularly in my right leg, ſerous humours at my fingers ends, which made them peel as far as the ſecond phalanx. In ſhort, every circumſtance conſpired to prove that the humour, divided and ſeparated from the blood, endeavoured to fly off by every means which nature could furniſh it with, which they term working or criſes. The humour produced for twelve

days

days a pretty ſtrong fever, with intermiſſions and evacuations, ſtill more copious than before. The reſult of this evident derangement is, that the eye is neither ſo red nor inflamed, there remains only a little opacity in the cornea; that my ſtrength is returned, as well as my appetite; that I ſleep exceedingly well, which had not been the caſe for ſeveral years; and that it is evident, if my health had not been impaired for ſo many years paſt, I ſhould be perfectly cured.

Mrs. D'Alençon certifies and declares, that this account, given by herſelf, is exactly true, and not in the leaſt dictated by Imagination; in proof of which ſhe has ſigned it

(Signed)

Mrs. PARCEVAL,
Fermiér General's Widow.

At the latter end of September, 1783, I was ſeized with rheumatic pains in my left arm; in October and November they increaſed greatly, and I entirely loſt the uſe of my arm.

I felt no pain when I did not move it; but when I attempted the leaſt motion, or any one by accident touched me, the pain was excruciating. I continued in this ſtate until the month of March. Too much taken up with the care of a perſon who was very dear to me, I took no remedy during the whole winter; I wore flannel ſleeves, and kept my arm as warm as poſſible.

The 8th of March my children importuned me to try Magnetiſm, which, in pure complaiſance to them, without any previous intention, nay, even without placing any confidence in it, I agreed to. The operation laſted ten minutes, in which time I felt a gentle heat, and a little numbneſs in my fingers. I was deſired to move my arm, but did not dare it, apprehending the ſharp pains wich I generally felt in ſuch eſſays; yet I ventured after ſome perſuaſion, and, one after another, performed all the movements without pain, which was more than I could do for five months before. There ſtill remained a very bearable pain in the joint of my ſhoulder, when I lifted my arm up to a certain height. I was ſtill more ſurpriſed at being able to move

them

them without pain, becauſe I had even that very day ſuffered exceedingly in endeavouring to do ſo. From that night I undreſſed myſelf as every one does, and put on my night-cap myſelf, which I had not ſince the month of November. In two ſittings more, the little pain which remained in my ſhoulder was entirely diſperſed, whence I conclude that I was cured in three ſittings, which laſted from eight to ten minutes each, by Animal Magnetiſm.

Signed at Surenne, 22d September, 1784.

The Reverend Mr. CHAUVET.

In the courſe of the month of April, 1778, I was ſeized with a ſevere rheumatiſm, which confined me to my bed for three months, and deprived me of the uſe of all my limbs. Since that time I never paſſed three months without feeling ſome pain in one or other of my arms, ſometimes ſo ſharp as to prevent my moving it. Laſt September, finding myſelf in the ſame ſituation, ſome people of rank, to whoſe

houſe Mr. D'Eſlon had come from Paris to magnetiſe a paralytic, urged me very ſtrongly to avail myſelf of that opportunity to be magnetiſed; I conſented; and own, without meaning to offend Mr. D'Eſlon, that I could not avoid conſidering him as a quack, when I ſaw him direct his fore finger to my arm, and bring his foot to mine; but two minutes were ſufficient to make me change my opinion of this phyſician, and of the agent he employs; for he had no ſooner applied the palm of his hand to my ſhoulder blade, than from head to foot, and at that ſide only which was affected, there broke out ſuch a violent ſweat as clung my ſhirt to my ſkin, and all thoſe that were preſent ſaw the drops of ſweat running down my face. The moment after I found myſelf perfectly cured, and ſince that time I have continued a ſtranger to the rheumatiſm.

Signed at Surenne, 22d September, 1784.

Mrs.

Mrs. CANET

Declares, that ſhe had a nervous attack. She had no convulſions at the treatment, but ſhe felt ſeveral very evident effects, ſuch as evacuations, ſweating, and ſometimes drowſineſs.

(Signed)

Mr. BEAUJEARD, Treaſurer-General of the States of Bretagne.

This is to certify that Miſs Segray, aged 15 years, being taken ill at Antony the 12th of June, 1784, after a long journey, we called in Mr. Brader, a very able ſurgeon, who diſcovered her diſeaſe to be a burning fever; the ſymptoms were very alarming, and he ſuſpected its being attended with worms. He attended the patient for ſome days; declared he would not anſwer for the event, and deſired a conſultation. We then determined to apply to Mr. D'Eſlon, who ſent a phyſician to

Antony, to attend the patient, the eighth day of the diſeaſe, and found her ſituation to be as follows :

The fever was very high, the pulſe ſmall and contracted, her ſkin burning hot, her belly very tender ; a conſtant delirium, a frequent dry cough, and very little urine. The phyſician took the patient under his care, though the ſymptoms were ſo bad. He ordered aſcidulated drinks, clyſters with vinegar, and treated her according to the magnetical principle, by the touch, through the bed clothes for ſome days, then at five or ſix inches diſtance. When he directed his finger (without touching her) to the hinder part of her head, ſhe made involuntary motions, and mechanically either endeavoured to get away from it, or to catch what affected her, though ſhe did not ſee him.—The ſecond day ſhe paſſed worms; but, far from diminiſhing her ſymptoms, this ſeemed to increaſe them, until the fourteenth day; when the phyſician was informed at night, that the clyſter had brought away three or four balls of matter. The phyſician had the greateſt hopes from this of her recovery; and accordingly

from

from this day the ſymptoms decreaſed by degrees, to which baths contributed. She was ordered ſome glaſſes of Seltzer water, to continue the ſtools and clear the primæ viæ.

During her recovery, Miſs Segray had a gathering under her arm, which ſuppurated well, and ſhe is now in good health.

Signed at Paris, 27th Sept. 1784.

Mr. GERBIER, Lawyer,

Certifies, that being poiſoned in 1772, and worn out by thirty-five years cloſe attention, he was for ten years ſubject to catarrhs, which for months baffled every attempt to cure, and which in 1781, and 1782, put his life in great danger. With difficulty his ſtomach was able to digeſt vegetables, (the only food allowed him.) His nervous ſyſtem was in the moſt wretched ſtate, though for ſome time relieved by the application of the Abbé le Noble's loadſtones; but this little calm had laſted but one year.

This was his ſituation, when his daughter about the end of Auguſt began to attend Magnetiſm.

netiſm.—He accompanied her toMr. D'Eſlon's only to aſſiſt her in the criſes, which he was told ſhe would have, but with very little idea that it could be of any ſervice to him, for the cure of what he looked upon as an early decay ; nor had he even a thought of trying it for the firſt fifteen days of his going there. But about this time, finding himſelf ſtrangely altered for the better, he determined to place himſelf with the reſt of the company in the circle, and try what Magnetiſm would do to him.

If his Imagination could have been worked on, it would have been in thoſe firſt moments, when the ſenſes, affected by a diverſity of new objects, receives a more lively impreſſion, and when the moſt tranquil may eaſily permit himſelf to be hurried away by extraordinary incidents, and ſtill more, by the flattering hope of recovering health. But ſix whole months elapſed before he could diſcern either the reality of, or ſenſations from, the magnetic fluid. All he could be ſenſible of, was a rapid improvement in his health. He felt little or nothing of the complaint of his nerves ; his digeſtion became ſo good that he

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ate even of the hardeſt food.—Wine ceaſed to incommode him; he loſt all heavineſs, uneaſineſs, and numbneſs, which had become almoſt habitual.

Some time after this his ſtate of health changed.—He loſt his appetite; but he was ſoon reconciled to this alteration, by finding the wiſhed-for ſenſations produced in him by the magnetic agent. Whenever he was magnetiſed he was as it were in a ſtate of intoxication. His caſe afforded a proof, which appeared ſatisfactory to Mr. Levachier, firſt Corſican phyſician attending the treatment at that time; and convinced every by-ſtander, as well as him, of the power of Animal Magnetiſm.

After theſe ſenſations, the evacuations returned. He took every day two or thre glaſſes of cream of tartar.—The purging was perhaps the effect of this infuſion; yet, to be juſt in every particular, he muſt ſay, that ſince 1772, Mr. Trænchin had ten times put him on the uſe of this drink, and it never purged him.

It was at this period alſo that he began to know the cauſe of his diſeaſe.—He had obſtructions in his hypochondria. The phyſi-

cians

cians and ſurgeons who had examined could never diſcover them, nor had he even felt pain in thoſe parts ; but, from the time that Magnetiſm operated more violently, he has begun to feel a pain when magnetiſed at the left ſide of the epigaſtric region.

It was after theſe different ſenſations and effects only, that he thought himſelf authoriſed to believe in the reality and utility of this agent : To that he is indebted for his having no nervous complaint ; for his being able to digeſt every kind of food, without that ſenſe of weight which conſtantly accompanied all his former digeſtions ; for that uninterrupted ſtate of health he has enjoyed for two years, unaltered by cloſe attention to his profeſſion, or the rigours of ſevere writers. Twice his habitual catarrhs were inclined to appear ; but a few days Magnetiſm diſperſed that humour, which had reſiſted for whole months all the medicines uſually preſcribed for ſuch complaints.

This is the truth, which he atteſts to eaſe his conſcience, and for the benefit of his fellow citizens.

Signed 1ſt Sept. 1784.

Mr.

Mr. ROBERT, Profeſſor of the Royal Military School.

I declare that I have attended Mr. D'Eſlon's public treatment two months, and that during that time I have ſeen enough to leave me no doubt of the exiſtence of Animal Magnetiſm. I have had no criſes, but have felt what the commiſſioners call flying ſigns of the exiſtence of Animal Magnetiſm; and which, according to their account, proves abſolutely nothing. I felt fits of heat and cold whilſt I was under the operation.

About a fortnight ſince, Mr. de Juſſieu, one of the commiſſioners belonging to the Royal Society of Medicine, magnetiſed me; it was an exceeding cold day for the ſeaſon; there were few in the room, and none in criſes: I was in converſation with two who ſat near me; and as I had not found any thing at the treatment, which could affect my Imagination, I paid little attention to Mr. de Juſſieu, who for the firſt time was magnetiſing me, and to whom I had not the honour of being known. Notwithſtanding all theſe circumſtances, in

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three or four minutes I was in ſuch a profuſe perſpiration that it fell in large drops ; and Mr. de Juſſieu, who had ſcarcely touched me, ſpoke to a phyſician who was near him, deſiring him, I believe, to take notice of the effects he had produced. If it ſhould be ſaid that this was the effect of Imagination, there can be nothing poſſitive in the world ; our exiſtence even is doubtful, and every thing becomes involved in doubt. Beſides, where was my Imagination for the firſt ſix weeks that I was magnetiſed every day ? I muſt declare that, were I to deny the exiſtence of Animal Magnetiſm, and attribute the effects it produced to Imagination, I ſhould place my Imagination in the place of my ſenſe and feeling, and reject the only certain means which God has furniſhed every man with, to enable him to diſtinguiſh between what is and is not, and without which even reaſon would avail us but little. I further declare, that I do not think the Bacquet we ſee at Mr. D'Eſlon's can be conſidered in an enlightened age, nor even in one of ignorance, as an object to impreſs with awe, except the Imagination was affected like

Don

Don Quixote's, who thought the moſt innocent objects in nature giants and enchanters.

Signed at the Royal Military School.

1ſt September, 1784.

Mr. PINOREL, Phyſician,

Declares, that he was ſeized 15th September, 1783, with a quartern fever, the fits of which were from twelve, eighteen, to twenty-four hours; that after very gentle purgings he had a dyſentery diarrhœa; that the gripings and teneſmus, which laſted twelve days, rendered him exceedingly weak, without making any change either in the type or violence of his fever, which afterwards took every type without preſerving any particular one; that a catarrhal angina came on and accompanied this fever, and that for ſix weeks he ſaw himſelf at the brink of death; that having eſcaped this danger, he became a prey to an irregular fever, which ſeemed to quit him ſometimes for an inſtant, an hour, or for ſome days, but to torture him during thoſe intervals with the moſt

moſt excruciating pains in his head and feet; that, in ſhort, he paſſed the whole winter in this miſerable ſituation.

That the 19th of April he arrived in Paris with the fever, and was that day magnetiſed by Mr. de la Fiſſe; that he felt alternately heat and cold, and twitchings in his tendons, which took off, without return, a pain which was ſometimes dull, and often pungent, ſhifting to and from to the middle of the ſternum to the xiphoide cartilage.

The 17 he came to Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment. The firſt and ſecond days he felt nothing remarkable; the third evacuations took place; from the fourth to the fifth he had, as was foretold him, a very ſtrong fit of the fever; the ſeventh and tenth they were more violent; profuſe ſweats ſucceeded theſe fits during the nights only of five or ſix days. From that moment he has purſued his avocations. Swellings in his hypochondria, oppreſſions, and palpitations, all went off by degrees with theſe continued evacuations. At this time his ſtrength is re-eſtabliſhed, and he is going on with the greateſt certainty to the moſt perfect health. He has but very little remains of ob-

ſtructions

ſtructions in his ſpleen, which Magnetiſm will perfectly diſperſe before his departure, which is fixed for a week hence.

His gratitude for Mr. D'Eſlon, who had inſtructed him, for Mr. de la Fiſſe, as well as for the other gentlemen, will never ceaſe; nor will he deſiſt from publiſhing, with as much courage as truth, that he owes his life to their generous aſſiſtance and to Animal Magnetiſm.

(Signed)

Paris, 9th June, 1784.

Mr. DURAND, Oculiſt and Surgeon to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Orleans,

Declares, that having been afflicted fourteen years with a convulſive aſthma, with moſt aſtoniſhing oppreſſions, accompanied with rheumatic pains in all his left inferior extremities, his hand and feet ſwelled; and having in the two laſt years had three times a ſpitting of blood, for which he had been bled

fifteen times'; and having been obliged to give up his practice for ſix years paſt; he came to the treatment the 15th of May laſt, where he attended regularly for ſix weeks, without feeling any effects, except that of an improvement in his health. After that time he had a ſevere oppreſſion whenever he was touched. He every day became remarkably better. He goes up to a floor three ſtories high without reſting or feeling oppreſſion; and deſires no more, ſince (thanks be to God!) he can now follow his profeſſion.

Signed without date.

Mr. DE ROSSI.

At the end of the year 1779, and beginning of 1780, a very melancholy and diſtreſſing accident happened to me; the circumſtances attending which were ſeen and obſerved by fifty of my acquaintance, all people of cool reaſon, clear ſighted, and repectable rank. To cure my diſeaſe, from the analogy which is allowed to exiſt between the moral

and

and phyſical faculties, it was neceſſary to have a ſprightly Imagination, happy thoughts, flattering expectations, a lively hope, unbounded credulity, and gay ideas. Unfortunately for me, I live in ſuch happy times, and amidſt ſuch worthy people, where veracity, virtue, merit, reaſon and juſtice reign; who examine ſcrupulouſly, judge juſtly, and decide modeſtly; who diſtribute honours, favours, fortune, rank, and reputation ſo equitably; who attend ſo much to other people's intereſts, and ſo little to their own; that my Imagination meets with every oppoſite quality to that which could be favourable to it. Melancholy black ideas, diſtreſſing recollections, diſcouraging expectations, and unconquerable diſbelief of every good fortune, promiſed me very little hope of ſucceſs, and violent expectation of great evils; in one word, diveſted of the ſentiments which ought neceſſarily to ariſe from the faithful picture of what paſſes around us in every ſenſe;—thoſe are my habitual, and were then my moral diſpoſitions; ſuch was the ſtate of my Imagination. Yet, taken in hand by Mr. Meſmer, I was perfectly cured in fifteen days, and had no criſes;

they did not preſs on my hypochondres, nor did they torment my epigaſtric region, nor my colon; they did not compreſs that very irritable inteſtine by rubbing its integuments; and I neither felt heat nor cold; and though I attended as much as poſſible, in hopes of perceiving it, I could not diſcover the action of that agent. I went for above a month to Mr. Meſmer's, for nearly eight hours in the day; during which time I kept all my faculties as it were in a ſtate of ſuſpence, with anxious attention to feel ſome remarkable effects from the exiſtence of this agent; I ſpent another entire month without finding any. I began to deſpair; when ſuddenly I found this fluid come out of the iron conductor, and fall on my face, which I know to be the real magnetic fluid, ſince I have been inſtructed in the theory of Magnetiſm, and I can make others feel it as well as myſelf when I pleaſe.

Four years after this I had a freſh proof. In the firſt month of the year 1784, after Mrs. and Miſs Roſſi were cured of a miliary, I was ſeized with a violent fever, a ſhocking head-ach, and ſore throat, which in a few days turned to a quinſy. For a hundred and

fifty

fifty hours I had not the leaſt relief from the moſt cruel torments I ever ſuffered in my life; always delirious whilſt in bed; and, in whatever poſition I placed myſelf, continually ſuffering moſt violently: It was Mr. D'Eſlon who in 1779 had adviſed me, as my phyſician and my friend, to apply to Mr. Meſmer, and who introduced me to him: It was Mr. D'Eſlon and his diſciples who had juſt cured my wife and daughter: It was to Mr. D'Eſlon I applied in this laſt illneſs: I was magnetiſed by Mr. D'Eſlon and his pupils; and was perfectly cured in ſix days, without bleeding, purging, or any aſſiſtance from the uſual mode of practice. In ten days I had ſtrength ſufficient to go to the public treatment; and had ſcarcely attended a fortnight, when I became fatter, got ſtrength, a good complexion, perfect health, and was free from every ſymptom of my acute diſeaſe. In teſtimony of this I ſign the preſent certificate for Magnetiſm and Mr. Meſmer in general, ſo far as concerns my firſt cure; and for Magnetiſm, and Mr. D'Eſlon in particular, as to the laſt cures.

Signed, and made at Verſailles.

14th September, 1784.

The Abbé DE LOSTANDES

Declares, that, being attacked with a malignant putrid fever, he was out of danger and perfectly cured in eight or ten days.

That he was firſt magnetiſed at the community of the St. Sulpice, by Mr. D'Eſlon. Having a ſhocking head-ach, Mr. D'Eſlon put his hand on his forehead, and it went off immediately. He then told Mr. D'Eſlon he felt inconceivable pains in his cheſt, night and day, as if he was ſtuck with pins; who touched his cheſt; the pains vaniſhed and never returned. Mr. D'Eſlon, at about the diſtance of nine inches, drew lines on his body, and he felt a great heat in thoſe parts, and internally he felt cold in the ſame direction, and at the ſame diſtance; that by continuing the Magnetiſm, and taking aſcidulated drinks, he found himſelf get better and better.

(Signed)

The

The Abbé DE SALIGNY

Declares he had a great pain in his ſpleen, difficult and bad digeſtions; was reduced to the neceſſity of ſitting almoſt conſtantly in his bed, to avail himſelf of what little ſleep he could get; and walked with the utmoſt difficulty.

He went to the treatment the 19th of March laſt; and being touched for the firſt time, he fainted away; in a few minutes, having come to himſelf, he felt a great heat in his left arm and in all that ſide. He has always continued to feel that heat whenever the iron conductor has been applied to the pit of his ſtomach.

He finds no more faintneſs, and ſleeps in his bed even without a pillow; he walks lightly and quickly; his appetite and digeſtion are good; has leſs pain in his ſpleen, but he feels that it is not yet as well as it ſhould be.

Signed, 3d Sept. 1784.

The Abbé DE CARBONNIERES

Declares, that for twenty-three or twenty-four years paſt, in all ſituations, whether ſtanding, ſitting, walking, riding, at his meals, and even in company, he has been conſtantly afflicted with a drowſineſs.

That every kind of remedy ſerved only to aggravate his complaint, which was accompanied with an irritation of the nervous ſyſtem to ſuch a degree, as to deprive him of his ſtrength; and to make him drop whatever he held in his hands.

That in 1783 and 1784 he was obliged to give up his place of Almoner to His Royal Highneſs Monſieur the King's Brother.

That the 10th of Auguſt laſt he went to Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment.

The firſt time he was touched he felt no effects, though he was very attentive to feel them; but being magnetiſed again the ſame day on his head, without being touched with the operator's hands, he felt a ſhaking from his eyes to his pole, a ſhuddering and ſhock, ſome ſlight pains and giddineſs.

What

What appeared moſt extraordinary to him was, that he felt the Magnetiſm in his wriſt, which had been ſtrained in January 1777, and in which he never had felt any pains ſince that time.

His drowſineſs does not yet ſeem to be abated, but he is not ſo dull and melancholy; his appetite increaſes ſince his attendance at the treatment; he has had no return of the nervous attacks, which he felt every day, nay often at ſeveral times in the day; he has leſs diſlike to ſociety, and is much more ſprightly.

Signed, 26th Auguſt, 1784.

Mr. DE LANDRESSE.

I certify that in 1779 I was attacked with a gouty rheumatiſm in the articulations of my thighs, knees, and feet; and that I ſuffered the moſt violent pains for four months. About the latter end of 1781 the rheumatic humour affected my head very ſeverely; and, after making me ſuffer for a long time, it fell in my eyes, which began to ſwell out of their ſockets;

ſockets; Mr. Beequet, oculiſt, diſperſed this humour by elder baths. I avoided bleeding, continued the uſe of fumigations, and for forty-five days bathed my feet. I was no ſooner relieved of this, than I felt ſhooting pains in my right foot; as theſe pains increaſed, my eyes became better, but my foot ſwelled exceedingly. For ten months I could not walk, but ſuffered exceſſively. I was adviſed to the uſe of aſtringents, and the ſwelling diſappeared, but it affected the whole length of my thigh; and the conſequence of this imprudence was a ſciatica, a contraction of my nerves, a quinſy, and my eyes becoming bad again. I fled to electricity about the end of October. I attended Mr. Mauduit's operations; and in ſix weeks got more ſtrength, and leſs pain, but without diminution of the humour in my joints: In this ſtate I went to the country, where I ſtaid near two months, always ſuffering very much; at every ſtep I took I felt a very ſharp pain, all my articulations being obſtructed, and my leg and thigh entirely ſhrivelled up.

The 5th of April laſt I went to Mr. D'Eſlon's, and was magnetiſed that very day.

For

For ſome days, without having felt any remarkable effects, I was ſurpriſed to ſee all my body and face become very yellow; yet I was ſtronger, more ſprightly, and had a prodigious appetite. For five or ſix days I continued in this ſituation; my face remarkably altered, by little and little I felt my pains diminiſh, and in leſs than a month my ſciatica diſappeared: I began to walk freely, but the tendons of my toes ſtill continued contracted. I followed the treatment very cloſely, and for the ſame length of time every day, without feeling any ſenſation from it; though my pains had gone off, and I gained ſtrength every day. About the latter end of May I was ſuddenly ſeized at the treatment with a violent head-ach, and the day following my left eye ſwelled. I could no longer doubt that the humour had changed place, ſince neither my leg nor thigh were affected; but only my eye, from which ran a ſharp water mixed with yellow matter; particularly when it was magnetiſed. Now the agent was ſenſibly felt, even at eight or nine inches diſtance, every time the conductor was moved round and preſented to the diſeaſed part. Sometimes it was

a little pricking, which made the eye water; at other times a ſoft gentle heat, which always decreaſed the inflammation, dried up the tears, and gave me eaſe. For eleven days I continued to feel the ſame ſenſations, which decreaſed inſenſibly until my eye was cured; after which they all ceaſed, and were not reproduced by either the hand or conductor's being preſented to me. During this time, the thigh, leg, and foot, were reſtored to their proper ſtate, and I had gathered a great deal of ſtrength. In ſhort, two months and a half were employed in attending moſt exactly Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment, and drinking three glaſſes of cream of tartar every morning. About the end of laſt June my ſkin became yellow, and I was ſoon attacked again in the eye; it became ſo much inflamed that I could not attend the treatment, nor even bear the ſmalleſt light. I remained for three days without being magnetiſed; the fourth a phyſician came to my houſe for that purpoſe, who could hardly ſee me, I was obliged to keep the room ſo dark: After having touched me for ſome moments on the hypochondres and ſtomach (where I never felt any effects) he

he moved his hand round my eye, which I could not open, it was ſo much inflamed from the humours having fixed in it: By ſlow degrees he produced a violent heat, and I found my eye open a little: The phyſician availed himſelf of this moment to admit more light into my room; and, to my aſtoniſhment, he got down the ſwelling, made the humour run out of my eye; and in leſs than three quarters of an hour I could open it without pain, and bear the ſtrong light. My eye, in which nothing appeared but bloody filaments, and with which it was covered, became white in ſome places, when the running ſtopped. In ſhort, in an hour I was perfectly relieved. Next day I returned to the treatment, where I felt more ſpeedy effects than I had the foregoing day; being always ſenſible of the iron going round my eye, though at a great diſtance from it. The ſeventeenth day my eye was perfectly cured, and from time I never felt any pain in my thigh; but always a little uneaſineſs in my toes, and in the ſole of my foot, in walking: In ſhort, the humour which was fixed in the joints inſenſibly diſperſed; the toes begame ſtraight, and the circulation

was

was univerſally and equally re-eſtabliſhed. Four months were ſufficient to give me new life. This I certify, on my honour and conſcience, to be true; as I do all thoſe effects and ſenſations which I experienced by the aſſiſtance only of the magnetical agent.

Given at Paris, 18 Aug. 1784.
(Signed).

Mr. FAUR, Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Fronſac, at his Grace's Hotel,

Declares, that he tried, in vain, for two years the uſual medical practice for pains in his ſtomach, and want of digeſtion, which had followed two fits of ſickneſs, and continued three years.

The 20th of March laſt he came to the treatment, and had neither criſes nor convulſions. For three months neither the Bacquet nor the touch of the operator produced him any ſenſations; in the two laſt months a heat ſpread itſelf allover his body, accompained with frequent gapings and an inclination to ſleep,

which,

which, with difficulty, he gets the better of. From the time he began feel effects he digeſted and ſlept more quietly; he is ſtronger and more active; and from his preſent ſtate he expects a perfect cure.

This 28th of Auguſt, 1784.

(Signed)

Mr. JOYAU, Student in Surgery, No. 14, Rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré.

He had three violent ague fits, and found a ſwelling and conſiderable pain in his ſpleen.

He came the 10th of July to the treatment; after having been ſeveral times magnetiſed at his own houſe, by Mr. Gauthier, ſurgeon.

Since he has been magnetiſed he has no fever; had neither criſes nor convulſions; and felt only a little difficulty of breathing when magnetiſed by Mr. de Juſſieu. His face, which was yellow, became clear; he has neither pain nor ſwelling in his ſpleen, and is in the moſt perfect health.

During

During the paroxiſms he took no cream of tartar, but a little magneſia and water; when treated for the obſtructions he took cream of tartar.

Signed at Paris, the 28th of Aug. 1784.

Miſs GENEVOIS,

AGED THIRTEEN YEARS,

Declares ſhe was attacked with obſtructions in her liver and ſpleen, and a diſtortion in her ſhape.

She came to the treatment the 13th of July laſt: From the ſecond day ſhe felt a glowing heat in all her body, but neither convulſions nor criſes, except a very great drowſineſs; ſhe has frequent evacuations, and finds a remarkable amendment in her ſhape.

Signed, the 28th of Auguſt.

Madam

Madam ARMAND,
Midwifery Student,

Declares ſhe had repeated inflammations in her eyes, with ſmall ulcers ſcattered over the corneas; that ſhe was admitted to the treatment the 15th of July laſt; that ſhe felt great heat and prickings in her eyes, which gave pain, and produced tears; that ſhe entirely loſt her ſight, and was obliged to be led to the treatment.

The 1ſt of Auguſt ſhe began to bear the light; the third ſhe could diſtinguiſh large objects; ſince that time ſhe becomes better; ſhe can now read and write, without having her ſight much fatigued by it.

Whenever ſhe is magnetiſed ſhe continues to feel a gentle increaſe of heat in her body, but neither pricking in her eyes, nor tears.

She took whey and cream of tartar, and waſhed her eyes with magnetiſed water and elder water.

Signed the 16th Sept. 1784.

Mr. LANTOULY, Rue de la Morcellerie,

Declares he had obſtructions in his liver; that he has purſued the treatment fifteen days; that he has had neither convulſions nor criſes; that he feels only heat in all his frame when magnetiſed; and that the firſt day he had, for two hours, a ſhivering whilſt magnetiſed.

Signed, 28th Auguſt.

Mr. LE BOUTELLIER, Lawyer,—Aged ſixty-three years,

Declares, that he remained ailing after a diſeaſe in his lungs, and had almoſt a continual watering of his left eye; that he came to the treatment the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt; that he feels nothing yet; the watering ceaſes entirely whilſt at the treatment, and begins again as ſoon as he quits it.

Signed, 28th Auguſt.

Mrs.

Mrs. POTONIER

Declares ſhe was attacked with a partial palſy in her right arm and left leg; that ſhe came to the treatment the 23d of laſt Auguſt; that ſhe had neither convulſions nor criſes, but that from the ſecond day ſhe felt heat and working in her blood.

(Signed)

Miſs GOUPIL,—Aged ſeventeen years.

Full of obſtructions in her abdomen, with fever from time to time.—Nature, in her wants to ſhoot forth, as ſhe is not yet four feet high. She has not yet menſtruated. She ſuppoſes that her bad ſtate is owing to her having been accuſtomed to ſleep with an old woman covered with eruptions.

She came to the treatment the 1ſt of September, 1784; from that day her criſes were an inclination to ſleep; the 9th ſhe complained that ſhe was almoſt always aſleep; ſlept the en-

tire evenings after the firſt day; ſhe feels a great deal of heat.

(Signed)

Madam TOUTANT,-Aged ſeventy-five years,

Declares, that having had a gouty rheumatiſm, the pains of which were almoſt inceſſant for eighteen or nineteen years; a conſtant cough and ſtifling for fourteen years; ſhe came to the treatment the 13th of Auguſt laſt: That from the firſt day ſhe felt a little ſhivering, which laſted three or four minutes; the ſixth ſhe felt heat, which continues every time ſhe is magnetiſed; that from the fourth day her oppreſſion was relieved; that her pains are become more ſupportable, and ſhorter; ſhe walks better, her appetite is improved, and her ſleep leſs interrupted.

Atteſted by her ſon, and by Mr. de Roquefeuille, the 30th of Auguſt, 1784.

FRANCOIS

FRANCOIS TABOURIN

Declares, that his ſight has been impaired ſince September, 1783; that he went to the treatment the 27th of laſt Auguſt; that he ſees a little clearer; and that when magnetiſed he feels gentle pains and heat.

Signed the 31ſt Auguſt, 1784.

Miſs H U E T

Declares ſhe has for a long time had an obſtruction in her liver; and for ten years pains in her ſtomach, and indigeſtions; that ſhe came to the treatment the 12th of May laſt; that for ſix weeks ſhe had violent criſes; ſince that time her ſtomach is perfectly reinſtated, and ſhe has not had one indigeſtion. She finds a real amendment; her criſes are entirely ceaſed, or rather changed into a kind of ſtupidity, without pain.—The humours have taken their natural courſe. She prefers Mag-

netiſm to all the different kinds of medicines ſhe has been obliged to take.

Madam D'ORLEANS JALABERT

Declares, that having for four years ſuffered with a ſchirrhous tumour in her womb, and from the decayed ſtate ſhe was reduced to expecting nothing but ſpeedy death, having neither appetite, digeſtion, nor reſt, ſhe went to Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment the 16th of January, 1783. In eight days ſhe recovered her appetite, digeſtion, and ſlept well; in another month the pains went off; ſhe had natural evacuations. She is grown fat, her complexion is good; and ſhe never was ſo well in health.

She was ſix months at the treatment without feeling any other effects than an inclination to ſleep, a ſlight contraction in her arms, and a little difficulty of breathing.

Signed,—no date.

Mr. MICHAUD, Surgeon,

Came to the treatment the 27th of July laſt. From the firſt day, when touched on the epigaſtric region, he felt pain, as if a dagger had been plunged into and withdrawn from his ſtomach; he ſweated conſiderably, and had faintings: This pain in his epigaſtric region continued for eight days, even when not at the treatment, but decreaſed every day.

For the firſt ten or twelve days he felt convulſive movements in all his body.

Whilſt under the hands of the operator he felt a fixed pain a little above the right eyebrow, extending over to the ſame part of his left, and deſcending to the lower part of his under jaw of that ſame ſide, from thence to his pole, and falling on all the whole length of his lumbar vertebre: Theſe ſenſations were accompanied with an extraordinary pain in his back and between his ſhoulders, which produced a gentle moiſture; when touched the pain in his head went off, and during that time he felt a kind of fluid under the ſkin.

Since his attending the treatment, the paroxiſms mentioned in his caſe (which contains

a deſcription of the moſt extraordinary diſeaſe that ever was ſeen, and which caſe remains in Mr. D'Eſlon's hands) were no longer periodical, and returned much leſs frequently; they then came on every three days, but now not oftener than once in fifteen—but they laſt ſeventy-two hours inſtead of twenty-four, and increaſed in violence during this laſt attack of fever; he felt alſo a tingling in his ears, a dimneſs of ſight, and faintings.

He has recovered his natural reſt, and is in a good habit of body.

Signed, the 28th of Auguſt, 1784.

Miſs LE PRINCE, Rue Platriere.

For nine months ſhe had a violent cough and great oppreſſion, and was treated as aſthmatic. She came to Mr. D'Eſlon's a year ago; ſhe felt neither criſes nor convulſions, but whilſt magnetiſing found the oppreſſion increaſe.

Laſt ſpring ſhe thought herſelf perfectly cured, and diſcontinued her attendance for about

about a month; but her cough returned, and she thought it necessary to renew her attendance.

Signed this 28th of August, 1784.

Mr. QUINQUET, Member of the College of Pharmacie.

(Note. The following certificate was sent in its present form to the authors of the Journal of Paris, who did not think proper to mention it in their publication, because they had lately received so many on the subject of Animal Magnetism, that their Journal could not contain them.)

GENTLEMEN,

I Request you will testify, by means of your Journal, my gratitude for the receipt of favours, which have a natural right to demand it; and which is founded on the following fact:

Being affected, since the 20th of February, with an insupportable sciatic pain, which tormented me night and day; provoked to find

that

that my power of walking decreaſed every day; reduced to the neceſſity of uſing a crutch, and threatened with a retention of urine; I had no reſource left, except the application of moxa, which my phyſician adviſed me to.

This painful remedy made me heſitate, and I determined to try Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment, where I entered the 22d of March. The very firſt day I felt ſtriking effects from the Animal Magnetiſm, and particularly a univerſal ſhivering, which laſted during the whole time of my being magnetiſed.

From this time my pains greatly decreaſed, little by little; my ſleep improved; I paſſed water more freely; and the 30th a well marked criſis took place, by a purging, without the aſſiſtance of any medicine whatſoever; this continued very conſiderable for ſeveral days; I then felt a heat in my hypochondriac region, whenever I applied to it one of the Bacquet conductors; and the magnetiſing phyſician ſeemed as by enchantment to make my pain move as he pleaſed, to wherever he directed his kindly hand. My urine paſſed freely, but was very turbid. A viſcid, ſtrong-ſcented and copious perſpiration took place; and

and I every day felt my complaints vaniſh, ſo as to be enabled the 5th of May to lay aſide my crutch.

This, gentlemen, is the public gratitude I owe Mr. D'Eſlon, for the part which I experienced of the care and attention he gives with ſuch exemplary aſſiduity, and ſo much good nature, as captivates all thoſe who are fortunate enough to know him. I am authoriſed, not only by the ſalutary effects which I have experienced, but alſo by thoſe I have ſeen produced on others, to conclude that Animal Magnetiſm is a natural agent, which cannot be indifferent, and may in ſeveral circumſtances become moſt beneficial, to the healing art.

A time will come, when Mr. D'Eſlon's readineſs to admit and inſtruct thoſe phyſicians, who, from every corner of the world preſent themſelves to him, when his diſintereſted manner of inſtructing them in the means of curing diſeaſes, by the knowledge which he has acquired of this new agent, will ſhower on his head thoſe encomiums which are ſo deſervedly his due.

I be-

I believe, for the benefit of mankind in general, this agent ſhould be employed by thoſe only who are phyſicians : I dare form this judgment, not only from the effects which I have ſeen produced, and have produced myſelf, by repeating the experiments which the journals made public on the properties of the electro ſulphurous fluid, but alſo from ſimilar effects which I produced, by an agent poſſeſſing a great affinity to the animal œconomy. This ſubject opens a vaſt field for cultivation to the natural philoſopher, to whoſe eye nothing appears with indifference. And, amidſt the anonymous critics, who did me the honour of their advice during my attendance at the treatment, I hope there are more than one who will yield to the proofs I give them, and to that of my owning, with gratitude and truth, that to Magnetiſm alone I am indebted for the cure I have juſt received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble

and obedient Servant,

(Signed) Quinquet,

Member of the College of Pharmacie.

Paris, this 22d of May, 1784.

FOURTH

FOURTH CLASS.

PATIENTS who have had ſtrong Criſes, or Convulſions.

The Marchioneſs DE GRASSE.

TO render homage to truth is the only motive which engages me to atteſt the exiſtence of Magnetiſm. I experience ſo real, and ſuch a remarkable diminution of my complaints, that I dare not doubt of the cauſe which has effected it. For fifteen months I made uſe of different remedies, to diſperſe glandular ſwellings in my breaſt, which gave me great uneaſineſs; ſome remedies injured me greatly, and others produced but very gentle effects. Five months cloſe attendance on Magnetiſm diminiſhed my complaints by one half: I have had criſes from

from which I have found happy conſequences; nay, I have even become fatter whilſt they were ſtrongeſt: It would be very difficult, indeed, to make me believe they were produced only by my Imagination: I can atteſt that there exiſts an agent, which I have moſt diſtinctly felt; and ſhall be always ready to ſubſcribe to this truth.

Paris, the 8th of September, 1784.

(Signed)

The Counteſs DE LA BLACHE.

I Beaumanoir, Counteſs de la Blaché, have been ill for eight years, and during that time have ſucceſſively experienced the moſt varied and the moſt ſerious ſymptoms, which from year to year increaſed, ſo as to reduce me in the month of February, 1782, to a ſituation more horid than death; ſince from that date I was not, during the ſpace of fourteen months, out of my bed for five minutes. I entirely loſt my voice, and had two or three times in the day ſuch violent ſtiflings, as to make

make the ſtanders-by apprehenſive of my expiring. For eight years my belly was increaſed to the ſize of a woman in the ſixth month of pregnancy; and for the two laſt years I was entirely bent double; the leaſt attempt to ſtraighten my body made me cry out, from the violence of the pain I felt in the middle of my cheſt: I give here a deſcription only of the moſt apparent ſymptoms, and which can be atteſted by every one who knows me: I paſs over all the different ſufferings which muſt naturally attend ſuch a horrid ſituation, to which no remedy was ever found to bring the ſmalleſt alleviation, though I had given a fair trial to every mode of cure as yet found out, and conſulted the moſt able phyſicians and anatomiſts in Paris; the major part of whom deemed me incurable; and more eſpecially in my laſt conſultation, of Auguſt 1782, it was declared, that nothing but a miracle could make me live a month: It was at this juncture that, as the laſt reſource, I put myſelf under Mr. D'Eſlon's hands; more through complaiſance from my anxious friends than from any expectations of relief, as I did not place the moſt

diſtant

diſtant confidence in Animal Magnetiſm; but happily endowed, no doubt, with a lively, and eaſily exalted Imagination (weakened as I muſt have been by a diſeaſe of ſo long ſtanding), from the very firſt viſit Mr. D'Eſlon paid me I fell into a criſis, without either preparation of Bacquet, or any other perſon's convulſions to follow the example of, being in my melancholy bed, and the only ſick perſon in the room: I will add, that my belly was too painful to bear the weight of a hand, and that for ſix months I could be treated only at a greater or leſſer diſtance, and not by the touch. My Imagination conſtantly ſupported its force, without this aſſiſtance, for fifteen months; and at the end of the firſt ſix I was indebted to it for a very plentiful expectoration, which relieved me ſo far as to ſet me on my legs again, for reſtoring me my voice, for taking off my ſtiflings, and conſequently for diminiſhing all my other ſymptoms. But, by what fatality I know not, in the month of March laſt my Imagination loſt it's ſpring to ſuch a degree, that for three months no criſes could be produced, though I was magnetiſed for

ten

ten hours in the day, and that there were eight or ten patients round me in criſes; what was moſt ſhocking to me was, that the abſence of my Imagination was near coſting me my life: Mr. D'Eſlon repeatedly told me, as a conſolation, that a criſis would take me out of this horrid ſituation; but nothing could remove my dejection; and it was not before three months cruel ſuffering that I was able to call back to my aſſiſtance, with any ſucceſs, my kindly Imagination. The criſes returned, and with them the expectoration, which gave me ſudden relief. Every day produced me the moſt evident improvement; and at this inſtant, though not perfectly cured, I enjoy a ſtate of health to which I was a ſtranger for eight years: My belly has loſt its enormous ſize; and I congratulate myſelf for having had an Imagination fortunate and lively enough to have diſperſed three ſcirrhous tumours: I hope ſoon to be indebted to it for a perfect cure.

I muſt add, that, ſince I have attended the magnetical treatment, I never took either cream of tartar, or any the moſt trifling drug.

Signed at Paris, 15th Sept. 1784.

As a greater proof of the effects produced by Magnetiſm on me, I add the ſtate of my caſe in 1782, as given by Mr. de la Fiſſe, Doctor of the Faculty of Paris; which he ſent to Madam D'Avignon, my aunt, incloſed in the following letter:

MADAM,

I have the honour to ſend you, according to your deſire, the ſtate of Madam de la Blache's caſe. I wiſh, whatever phyſicians you conſult may throw ſome new light on it; and may be able to indicate ſome ſpeedy means of relieving your niece; for, beſide the concern I feel, for the diſtreſſing ſtate in which I ſee her, I muſt not conceal from you my apprehenſions that ſhe will not be able to withſtand it long; you have always forbid my concealing from you the truth; I continue to do ſo, however diſtreſſing it may be to me. I ſincerely lament my not being able to give you any other proof of my zeal for your ſervice, which will be ever equal to the reſpect, &c.

Signed, Paris, 12th Augt. 1782.

N. B.

N. B. The ſtate of the caſe is contained in ſix large pages; but, for brevity, we give a copy but of the two laſt.

About the end of laſt winter, Madam the Counteſs de la Blache fell into a ſtate of ſtupor and numbneſs, which alarmed us afreſh; ſhe ſcarcely heard what was ſaid; ſhe had a fixed look, and her ideas were confuſed; ſhe ſpoke with pain to herſelf, and with difficulty held up her head; and, to uſe her own expreſſion, ſhe was in a kind of apoplexy: Her pulſe was full and hard: It apeared neceſſary to have recourſe to bleeding: The numbneſs went off, but a tightneſs at her cheſt came on, with a difficulty of breathing; and the voice ſo completely extinct, that, by putting the ear cloſe to her mouth, with difficulty can be diſtinguiſhed the few words ſhe articulates with the greateſt labour: For more than ſix months ſhe has been obliged to keep her bed, where ſhe can neither ſit up, nor lie flat at her length; ſhe can ſcarcely remain for a quarter of an hour on a long chair, whilſt her bed is making, without being in danger of ſuffocation: The leaſt movement in her bed puts her in a ſtifling ſtate; and twenty

times in the day ſhe loſes her breath, which is re-eſtabliſhed a little only by her falling into ſuch a ſtate of weakneſs as may almoſt be called fainting away: The tightneſs which ſhe feels, the apprehenſion of expiring, added to the effects ſhe is forced to make to relieve herſelf, produce a piercing cry, which is ſucceeded by a dejection, and univerſal cold ſweat; when at beſt, her cheſt is abſolutely immoveable; the ſlighteſt effort to breathe is made only by the ſcarcely-perceptible movement of the muſcles of her belly. This ſtate of her cheſt ſeemed at firſt to be convulſive. Antiſpaſmodic mixtures were employed in vain, as were the moſt efficacious quieting medicines, ſuch as aſafœtida, camphor, caſtor, muſk, oil of amber, flowers of zine, and the preparations of opium. It was then thought that the humour had been removed to her cheſt; bliſters were applied, without producing any relief, for ſix weeks. Three months ſince Mr. Bouvart adviſed an emenagogue, and an antiſpaſmodic opiate, which was unſucceſsfully taken for a month, and was obliged to be laid aſide, as it greatly heated the patient: In ſhort, in a late conſultation, after

ſeveral

ſeveral means being propoſed, which had all been tried without effect, Mr. Malouet adviſed the inſpiration of a vapour through a tin box, made for that purpoſe by his direction: She has continued for fifteen days paſt to breathe the ſteam of an emollient decoction ſeveral times in the day; but her breathing is not improved: The extinction of voice and ſtiflings are ſtill the ſame: No appetite, no ſleep, her ſtrength loſt, and emaciation extremely great. This is the preſent ſtate of a very intereſting perſon, whoſe ſituation is conſidered at leaſt as exceedingly precarious, by every phyſician who had an opportunity of ſeeing her.

MADAME LA PRESIDENTE DE BONNEUIL.

The Commiſſioners ſeem almoſt to wiſh to repreſent us as out of our ſenſes, from the violent ſtreſs they lay, in their report, on the effect of our Imaginations. After receiving ſuch an inſult, Mr. D'Eſlon's patients think themſelves

obliged to vindicate their judgment, by giving a circumſtantial detail of the effects they felt. Thoſe gentlemen have found it more convenient to deny the exiſtence of theſe effects, than to give themſelves the trouble of examining into, or time to be obſerve them; no doubt, this indifference of theirs muſt have proceeded from a polite diſcretion for the patients. The following are the effects which I experienced, and which I had not the leaſt idea of making public:—A humour, occaſioned by my milk, had for eight years produced a contraction in my nerves, and ſevere pains in every part of my body: The only relief I experienced was during the very hot weather: I made uſe of Veyeſſé's medicine; the dulcamara; in ſhort, of all the known remedies, without effect. In 1779, grief completed my loſs of health; my ſtomach loſt it's digeſtive power; my cheſt was affected. It was ſuſpected I had obſtructions; and the faculty ſent me to the Bourbon waters, which affected my nerves and my cheſt. I was ordered bliſters, from which I ſuffered much, but without receiving any benefit. In ſhort, I put myſelf under the hands of a phyſician, noted for having performed miraculous cures: His

medicines

medicines, though very powerful, neither affected my nerves nor my cheſt, and relieved me for ſome time: A ſecond cauſe for grief obliged me to lay them aſide, and reduced me to a ſtill more melancholy ſtate: I began again to take my medicines about the end of June was twelve months, but the contraction of my nerves became more ſevere and more frequent; the obſtructions increaſed very much, and retarded the effects of the medicines: The following winter I was obliged to lay them aſide: Being obliged to wait for the ſummer ſeaſon to renew my application, and finding my complaints increaſe, I was adviſed to try Magnetiſm: My incredulity began to give way to the many cures which were related to me; to Mr. D'Eſlon's known politeneſs; to his ſkill in phyſic, which I knew he had practiſed for many years; and to his knowledge in Magnetiſm, of which I knew he had been in poſſeſſion for ſeveral years; yet I was determined to conſult my phyſician on it, who told me he did not think it could hurt me, and that I might give it a trial until the weather became favourable for me to take medicines: This determined me to go to Mr.

D'Eſlon's the 22d of May: From the firſt treatment I had criſes, which ended in profuſe ſweats, to which I was a ſtranger even in the hotteſt weather; ſince that time the effects have varied: I ſeldom went to the treatment without having a criſis: Thoſe criſes were not always efficacious; ſometimes they only gave me painful agitations, from their not being attended with evacuations; but they often procured me, for ſeveral ſucceſſive days, gentle kindly ſweats, and an expectoration, which procured me a comfortable ſenſation, to which I had for a long time been a ſtranger: In this ſtate I have remained for near a month, and can entertain very little doubts of it's continuance, from the examples I daily ſee under my eyes.

I do not think there will be found in this account, which I give of myſelf and the treatment, many effects which could be attributed to Imagination: I muſt obſerve, that the effects have been often produced without my being touched. As to Imitation, the Commiſſioners have the merit of being the firſt who have diſcovered in us any reſemblance to the animal who poſſeſſes the talent

lent of Imitation; at leaſt I am not among the number, if there be any, ſince the criſes of thoſe who ſat near me, if violent, often put an end to mine: Therefore their concluſion, that the criſes and effects are produced by Imagination, touching, or Imitation, is abſolutely falſe, ſo far as reſpects me.

(Signed)

Madame the Counteſs DE LA SAUMES.

Six years ago the death of my mother, by giving me a ſudden ſhock, threw me into convulſions; this was not the only incident it produced; and, among the reſt, that of an eruption of pimples all over my body, which were ſtruck in on my cheſt by a bath. My father had already conſulted Meſſrs. Tronchin and Lorry;—their preſcriptions proving ineffectual, he applied to three famous phyſicians of this town, one after another. My complaints became every day more diſtreſſing. For three years I was in a moſt melancholy ſituation. They began to ſuſpect I had obſtructions,

ſtructions, and treated me accordingly. Nothing gave me any relief: I had twice an inflammation in my liver, and frequent violent bilious cholics: Waters, deobſtruents, all produced effects contrary to thoſe expected: My ſufferings were aggravated by a continual pain in my cheſt. In the ſpring of 1782 I fell into a decay. Country air it was thought would be of ſervice. I ſtaid in the country until the month of Auguſt: My father naturally becoming uneaſy at my ſtate, when informed of it, made me return to Paris: I arrived ſwelled up to my ſtomach; yellow and livid; not able to walk twenty ſteps, without having ſuch a palpitation as often made me faint away: I was in this ſituation when I firſt ſaw Mr. D'Eſlon: I ſpoke to him about my complaint. I ſaw him as a phyſician, and had no idea that he would magnetiſe me. He aſked my permiſſion to feel a very painful obſtruction which I had in my liver: When his hand had been for a few minutes on my ſide I was ready to faint; not knowing to what cauſe to attribute this ſenſation, and thinking that Mr. D'Eſlon preſſed too heavily on my liver, I begged of him to remove his hand:

An

An inſtant after he pointed his fingers towards me, and I felt the ſame effects, and a prodigious heat: There were eight or ten perſons preſent; two of them told me who Mr. D'Eſlon was, and that he was magnetiſing me: I was amazed, and immediately ſaid "No one can ſay my Imagination can have any ſhare in producing the effects which I have felt." Diſguſted with the quantity of unſuccesful remedies I had taken, I determined to follow Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment. I had very ſtrong criſes: At the end of three weeks I threw up two bowls full of matter: The evacuations continued; and being obliged, two months after, to ſet off for Monſieur de la Saumes' eſtate, I found myſelf enabled to travel a journey of two hundred leagues: The ſwelling was diſperſed, as well as the yellowneſs; my reſt, appetite, ſtrength, all were returned. For two months I continued to enjoy this good ſtate of health: But the cauſe of my diſeaſe was not yet deſtroyed; ſome of my old complaints returned: Having loſt the opportunity of being magnetiſed, they gave me ſeveral remedies, but without ſucceſs: They tried a quarter of an aunce of manna diſſolved in three

glaſſes

glaſſes of lemonade; I had taken but one glaſs when I fell into convulſions, which laſted four hours: Two phyſicians who attended me declared they ſaw nothing in the art of phyſic which could cure me; and adviſed me to get back as quickly as poſſible to Magnetiſm; and in the month of March, 1783, I was brought here: Since that moment I have ſtuck cloſely to Magnetiſm: I have had criſes of every kind; inſtead of being weakened I have always been better from them; I have vomited very largely; for five weeks I was purged eight times a day, without diminution of ſtrength, and without taking the ſlighteſt medicine, not even cream of tartar: For eight months paſt I have expectorated a great deal; I never have violent criſes without finding the moſt evident improvement from them: I have no return of my bilious cholics: My liver, ſtomach, and ſpleen, are perfectly freed of their complaints: And, from my having ſo few of my other grievances left, I hope I am arrived very near the period of my cure: My criſes are ſtill ſtrong, though conſiderably diminiſhed.

(Signed)

Madam

Madam DE ROSSI.

I laid-in in July 1779; ſuckled my child; and continued well until the ſeventh month, when a flooding came on. I obſtinately perſiſted in keeping the child to my breaſt; the flooding continued at every period. When my child was a year old I weaned her, and from that time my floodings increaſed: One of the glands of my breaſt became indurated, and in ſix months was partly diſperſed by the application of an ointment; as ſoon as it diſappeared I found ſuch a violent pain in my cheſt and right ſide, that I could not lie on it; I inſenſibly fell away; and the floodings were increaſed ſo as to laſt for twenty-eight days of each month: About ſix o'clock in the evenings I became prodigiouſly oppreſſed, burning hot, and a fever came on until ſix o'clock in the morning; I continued in this ſtate, in a forced doze, and almoſt a continual deſire to ſleep; this was accompanied with violent pains in my loins and limbs: Mr. de Roſſi thought my milk was the cauſe of this derangement; but I was convinced to the contrary, by my milk's

milk's paſſing downwards, as ſoon as I weaned my child, and from its not returning to my breaſts; I looked upon this as a ſufficient reaſon, and conſequently would never take any thing to purge it off: I had no opinion of phyſic, and remained with my complaints: I had much more dependance on Magnetiſm, from my having heard of ſeveral, and ſeen many, happy effects produced by it, and among the reſt on Mr. Roſſi himſelf: I determined therefore, with Mr. Roſſi's conſent, to try Animal Magnetiſm.

In December 1783 I came to the magnetic treatment at Mr. D'Eſlon's, with the flooding juſt come on me; in three days it ſtopped; from the ſixth I gathered ſtrength; in a fortnight my fever went off: I was ſurpriſed to find my milk getting into my breaſts, which became as profuſe as in a woman newly lying-in, and took its courſe downwards very copiouſly: I mended apace. I had not attended Magnetiſm two months, when my daughter caught the meaſles and miliary fever: I ſhould have obſerved, that juſt that time twelvemonth, ſhe had been three months under phyſicians' hands, with little expectation of recovery:

covery: She was now attacked with a miliary fever, and a ſore throat, which prevented her ſwallowing even her ſaliva. At my earneſt requeſt Mr. D'Eſlon was kind enough to come to my houſe; and in ten days ſhe was cured by Magnetiſm. She could receive aſſiſtance from no one but me, and whenever ſhe opened her eyes it was to ſay "I wiſh I was magnetiſed again,—it relieves me;" and pointed out herſelf where ſhe felt moſt pain, that the Magnetiſm might be directed to that part. On the eighth day of her fever I caught it; and in three days was cured by Magnetiſm. It muſt be obſerved, that neither my daughter nor myſelf took any cream of tartar; the only thing I took, whilſt I had the fever, was orangeade; and I even ate orange: I mixed my drink with ſyrup of capillaire and milk, which, according to the general rules, ſhould have been contrary, but I found it agree very well with me: Some time after I had a milky eruption; when the pimples were ſqueezed, milk came out of them.

I continued to attend the treatment, and always to find benefit; copious ſweats, with evacuations

evacuations from time to time, manifeſted its happy effects.

I took cream of tartar at Mr. D'Eſlon's, but in ſmall quantities: I had very ſharp criſes; after which I expectorated without difficulty or cough; and found myſelf effectually relieved, only when the criſes produced a ſpitting of blood. I muſt alſo obſerve, that I never paſſed milk after the firſt criſis: When my criſes became ſufficiently ſtrong to make me ſpit blood, I muſt repeat, that the effect was produced without cough or ſtraining; but, on the contrary, I found myſelf perfectly cured of the pain in my cheſt and flooding: I am ſtronger, leſs emaciated, have no fever, and find myſelf in every reſpect better.

I was magnetiſed for near ſeven months; but during that time I frequently omitted it for a week or a fortnight, nay even three weeks; ſo that I compute it at four entire months.

I certify that this account, which is written with my own hand, and ſet down as accurately as my memory could permit, is rigidly true.

Done at Verſailles this 12th of Sept. 1784.

(Signed)

Miſs

Miſs De LABESCAU

Declares ſhe was attacked with an aſthma thirteen years ago; ſhe had a continual dry cough, contractions and pain in her ſtomach and head. When ſhe had attended Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment five or ſix days ſhe had conſiderable evacuations: During eighteen or twenty days ſhe had criſes and convulſions, more or leſs ſtrong. Her cough became tough; ſhe has almoſt loſt the pains in her head and ſtomach; eats and ſleeps well, which ſhe could not do before; and is at preſent in very good health.

Signed, the 2d of Sept. 1784.

Mrs. GADDANT, Madam D'Avignon's Houſekeeper.

I was treated by the uſual method of phyſic, for ſeven years, for a ſcirrhous tumour, nearly as large as my head, dropſy, and obſtructions; I had alſo a violent inflammation,

and had been reduced to the laſt extremity; I was getting worſe and worſe when I went to Mr. D'Eſlon's treatment, about eighteen months ſince.

From the time of my going to the magnetical operations I found an amendment, and in three months my tumour was decreaſed to one quarter of its ſize, without having had what they call a criſis; and at the end of that time I had a very ſevere one at my own houſe immediately after dinner.

I continued to attend the treatment near a year, and had ſome criſes there, but they were very few; and obſerved that I never had any except when there was a great working in me, which terminated in evacuations. My ſcirrhous tumour decreaſed every day, ſo as at laſt to be perfectly diſſolved; my appetite, ſtrength, and ſleep, are returned; and ſince the beginning of ſpring I enjoy perfect health.

Signed at Paris, the 29th of Sept. 1784.

Mademoiſelle

Mademoiſelle BARNAUD, a Semſtreſs by profeſſion; called by the Commiſſioners, in their Report, by the name of Miſs B——;

Declares ſhe was attacked with a violent nervous complaint, and came to the treatment about the end of the year 1782.

For ſix months ſhe had the moſt violent criſes, to the number of three or four a day, at her own houſe, as well as at the treatment, many of which laſted five or ſix hours.

For the firſt ſix or ſeven months her convulſions were neither ſo long nor ſo violent.

She hopes to be ſoon cured of a diſeaſe which drove her to diſtraction, and which ſince her infancy made her ſuffer exceedingly.

Note. Miſs Barnaud was determined to add to the above certificate an account of what happened when the Commiſſioners tried the experiment on her; which they quote in their Report, where they ſtile her Miſs B——. Her acount appears very different from that repreſented in the Report: But this is not the firſt inſtance of wiſe and learned men permitting

themſelves to be prejudiced and led into miſtakes.

The following is an exact detail of what paſſed at Mr. de Villers'.— Mr. de Villers wrote me a little note; deſiring I would go to his houſe, where there was a lady from the country who had ſome work to give out: I went there, and the lady told me ſhe had ſome to give me: I requeſted ſhe would permit me to take it home; but (as it was probably a concerted plan) the lady requeſted me only to cut out the work with her: I ſat about cutting it; but I have ſince believed that there was ſome one in the next room, who was magnetiſing me through the door; for, as ſoon as I had taken my ſeat near this lady, I was ſeized with an inclination to laugh, which laſted half an hour; a trembling, and a ſweat, to ſuch a degree that I was obliged to lay down the work, and to beg the lady's excuſe. In the mean time a perſon came in, dreſſed as a phyſician, who ſaid he knew me, from having ſeen me at the Magnetiſm; and aſked if I found it agree with me; I anſwered yes, it did very well, and that I was much better, but that I continued to attend it: This phyſician

ſician then aſked the lady if ſhe wiſhed to ſee the effects of Magnetiſm : I objected to it, ſaying I could not ſpare the time ; but at the lady's entreaties I was prevailed on, ſuppoſing this gentleman an acquaintance of thoſe at the treatment : I was then ſeized with a ſtifling, chattering of my teeth, tightneſs of my neck, pain in my back ; but all this was not very violent. This is the real truth ; and when retiring the lady put a crown in my hand.

(Signed)

MARIE-FRANC, Poirier, Wife to Pineau, Shoemaker,

Declares, that for five or ſix years ſhe was blind, from a diſperſing of her milk; that ſhe had pains all over her body, and ſwellings in her legs.

She has attended the Magnetiſm four months. At the end of the firſt month ſhe had a great many criſes : At preſent ſhe is cured

of her pains and ſwellings; has no more criſes; and begins to diſtinguiſh colours.

Signed, without date.

MARIE DUHANT, Workwoman,

Declares ſhe has had a dropſy theſe three years paſt, and was twice tapped. She came to Mr. D'Eſlon's the 15th of July laſt. From the ſecond day ſhe had evacuations for a week, as if ſhe had taken a purge; theſe evacuations were preceded by ſtrong criſes and convulſions; her belly became conſiderably diminiſhed; but, having neglected the treatment, in three weeks ſhe ſwelled as large as before, and her criſes ſtopped: She has returned to the treatment theſe two days; the evacuations are began again, her ſtomach is better, and ſhe has a little more ſleep.

Signed, 9th Sept. 1784.

The

The places of abode of the patients are on the original certificates.

OBSERVATIONS.

We find in this Liſt of patients, who have ſent their certificates, one hundred and eleven; viz.

Radically cured - -	53
Greatly relieved, according to their declarations - -	52
Declaring they never felt any effects	6
Total	111

Who is the phyſician, even the moſt celebrated for ſucceſs, who can produce ſo fortunate a picture of his practice? If that mode

of practice is beſt which cures moſt patients, undoubtedly the preference muſt be given to Magnetiſm: And if we take into conſideration, that not one of theſe hundred and eleven patients had applied to the treatment until they had in vain, and for a very long time, tried all the remedies uſed in the common practice, what a decided ſuperiority muſt it have!

Yet, will it be credited that, at the very inſtant when the effects of this new agent are manifeſted, and repeated in every quarter of the globe, and on ſuch a number of patients, there could be a crowd of rational beings who, from the apprehenſions of being thought credulous, are led away to deny them? We may requeſt theſe Commiſſioners, appointed by his Majeſty, at leaſt to believe in it; ſince, although they have refuſed to acknowledge the exiſtence of Magnetiſm, they have had honeſty enough to own the effects they not only ſaw produced, but thoſe alſo which three of them felt themſelves.—Their doubts reſt then only on the cauſe of theſe effects.

Thus

Thus it is that oppoſites are reconciled, and that incredulity, as well as credulity, lead on to madneſs.

A phyſician in the country wrote lately in the following terms to the phyſician who is employed to write the Journal de Medicin at Paris.

" What am I to think of Magnetiſm? Is it a new art of curing? Is it only quackery? What anſwer ſhall I make to a multitude of people, who ſay they have ſeen ?"

The author of the Journal anſwers, " In Paris, as well as in Bordeaux, people ſay—I ſaw. What do people not ſee ? What have not they ſeen ?—Ghoſts! conjurors! wizards! the devil, his horns, his tail! the whole community of witches, wholeſale and retail!"

So, after having miſtaken the cauſe, they end in denying thoſe effects which they were at firſt obliged to acknowledge.

But, fortunately for Magnetiſm, the repeated proofs of its effects cannot be obliterated. Twelve Commiſſioners, appointed by his Majeſty, have ſeen them; three of their number felt them: One hundred and ſixty phyſicians, pupils to Mr. D'Eſlon, have depoſited

poſited in his hands authentic proofs of what they have ſeen: Three hundred pupils of Mr. Meſmer, the major part of whom were either phyſicians or natural philoſophers, have ſeen the ſame effects: Thouſands of patients have alſo ſeen and felt them: Theſe commiſſioners, phyſicians, natural philoſophers, all theſe patients, certainly will not be looked upon as fanciful people, becauſe the author of a journal takes the liberty of calling by this name thoſe who ſay they have ſeen effects produced at the magnetic treatments!

There will in future remain but this one problem to ſolve, for every man who is neither credulous nor incredulous,—What is the cauſe of theſe effects? Is it Magnetiſm? Or elſe is it one or all of the three new methods which the Commiſſioners have invented to explain the effects which muſt be added to the pharmacopeia—viz. Imagination, Imitation, or the Touch?

Until the wiſe men agree about this grand queſtion, one hundred and eleven patients, who are not afraid to be quoted, give notice to all who chuſe to attend to them, that a new bleſſing is given to mankind, and that

in

in the magnetic rooms a remedy is found for diſeaſes which reſiſt the preſent art of healing: They are indifferent about the cauſe; they may call it what they pleaſe; but they will never perſuade one of the patients that they are miſtaken, when they find themſelves either cured or relieved: Who can be more capable of judging than the patients themſelves!

CURES

CURES

Performed by ANIMAL MAGNETISM at BUZANCY, within the ſpace of ſix weeks,

BY THE MARQUIS DE PUISEGUR.

ANTOINE ROGER, of the Pariſh of Coincy,—Aged twenty-four years.

HAD violent pains in her ſtomach, arms and legs, for two years; bad digeſtion, and continual ſhuddering. Came to the treatment 26th of May; and went away cured the 2d of June.

ROCOMBERY,

ROCOMBERY, of Soiſſons, Pariſh of St. Vaaſt,—Aged fifty-five years.

Had a fever for a month. Came the 23d of May; cured 29th of the ſame month.

MICHELLE BOURGOIS, of Soiſſons, a Girl,—Aged eighteen years.

Diſeaſed eyes; one of them covered with ſpots, which deprived her entirely of ſight. Came the 20th of May; went away cured the 1ſt of June.

CLAUDE FREMOST, the Father, Mariner, of Soiſſons, Pariſh of St. Quintin,—Aged ſeventy years.

Rhumatiſm in his loins, and retention of urine. Came the 18th of May; went away much better the 27th inſtant.

Note.

Note. This patient did not continue long enough at the treatment to be cured; and I was informed that in three weeks the rhumatic pains came on as before.

CATHERINE DESCHAMPS, of l'Echelle, Pariſh of Berzy,—Aged forty years.

She had a quartan fever for eight months; went away cured in nine days.

MARIE-LOUISE LE SOURD, of Chaſelle, Pariſh of Berzy,—Aged ſeventy-two years.

(Mother to the former Patient.)

Had a quartan fever for thirteen months; went away cured in nine days.

An Old Man from Auchi la Ville,

Who for eight months had violent univerſal pains in conſequence of a fall, went off relieved, and able to work, after ten days attendance on the treatment.

LOUIS FRANCOIS POTIER, Pariſh of Parcy,—Aged twenty-ſeven years.

Had for two years a continual noiſe in his ears, and pains all over his body. He came to the treatment the 29th of May; and went away, contrary to my advice, the 1ſt of June, ſaying he was cured. The ſymptoms were all gone off; but I cannot expect that he is radically cured in ſo ſhort a time.

MARIE-

MARIE-LOUISE, Wife to Peter Vatrin, Labouring-man, Pariſh of Chacrize,—Aged thirty-three years.

Had, after a lying-in, a gathering in her foot; the ſwelling was very conſiderable. She came the 19th of May; and went off, thinking herſelf cured, the 31ſt, after having returned thanks, wearing her ſhoe as uſual; but in a few days, finding a pain in the ſole of her foot, ſhe came back, and ſtaid eight or ten days at the treatment, and went away the 15th perfectly cured.

FRANCOIS SERAPHIN MIGNOT, Member of the Mariner's Society of Soiſſons, Pariſh of St. Quintin,—Aged fifty years.

Had a kind of aſthmatical oppreſſion: Arrived the 22d of May; went off cured the 30th.

PETER ANDRE BEAUVAIS, Pariſh of Billy-ſur-Aiſne,—Aged forty years.

Had tremblings and univerſal pains: Came the 19th of May; and went away without pain, and without his crutch, the 27th. He continued in this improved ſtate for thirteen days; at the end of that time I had the mortification to ſee him return as bad as at firſt; nor was he cured at my departure from Buzancy. I muſt obſerve on the ſubject of this patient; that the poverty and miſery of the country people does not always permit them to quit their habitation for any time; and they no ſooner find themſelves a little better, than they fly to earn ſomething, to which are owing many incomplete cures.

VICTOR RACE, a Youth, Pariſh of Buzancy,—Aged twenty-three years.

Cured of a complaint in his cheſt, ſpitting of blood, and ſtitch in his ſide, in eight days. (This was the firſt patient I treated.) From the firſt

firſt time I touched him he had criſes, and they continued until he was perfectly cured.

AGNES REMONT a Woman, Pariſh of Buzancy,—Aged twenty-three years.

Had, ſince her lying-in, three months ago, pains in her bowels, womb, and a ſuppreſſion of her menſes. When ſhe had attended but four days the menſes returned, and all her pains went off. She has travelled to Paris ſince that time, and returned perfectly well. She had criſes.

MARIE-ANNE BIANNE, Pariſh of Vernier,—Aged twenty-eight years.

Had for fifty years been almoſt blind of an eye, which watered and was continually inflamed: She came the 15th of May, and went away cured the 6th of June.

MARIE-SOPHIE DE LA HAYE, Pariſh of Vernier,—Aged twenty-three years.

Had a quartan ague for ten months: Came the 15th of May; went away cured the 6th of June.

PIERRE BRUIANT, Pariſh of Noyant,—Aged ſeventeen years.

Had a fever for ten days: Came to 30th of May; went away cured the 5th of June.

GENEVIEVE MENERY, Pariſh du Grand Roſoy,—Aged twenty-three years.

Had a cold in her head, with pains in her limbs for three months paſt: Came the 23d of May; went away cured the 6th of June.

CHARLES

CHARLES MOREL, Pariſh of Corcy,—Aged thirty-three years.

Had a quartan fever for ten months. Came the 2d of June; went away cured the 9th.

LOUIS BÉAUCOURT, Pariſh of Lenilly,—Aged thirty-two years.

Afflicted with a quartan ague for eight months. Arrived the 1ſt of June; and went away cured the 10th.

JUSTINE D'AUTENIL, Pariſh of Septmons,—Aged ſeven years.

Had a fever and pining away for a long time. Came the 20th of May; went away cured the 6th of June.

HENRI FOYARD DE VILBLAIN, an Infant, Pariſh of Chacrize,—Aged three years.

Had a rupture and weakneſs. Came the 17th of May; went away cured the 2d of June. The parents aſſured me that the rupture did not come down ſince, and that the child was well.

HONORE QUENTA, Pariſh of Buzancy, —Aged thirty years.

Caught an intermittent fever the 23d of May. Left the treatment the 3d of June; two returns of the fits having miſſed.

PIERRE NEVEU of Ecurie, Pariſh de Roſieres,—Aged thirty-two years.

Had a fever and violent pains in his head for ſeven or eight months. Came the 28th of May; went away cured the 6th of June.

ALEXIS

ALEXIS DUPUIS, Pariſh of Crony,—Aged forty-five years.

Was tormented with a humour which appeared on his ſkin for above a year; his pains were unbearable. He ſaid he was obliged to be tied, to prevent his tearing himſelf with his nails, and cover himſelf over with his blood. He cried out ſo loud every night, that neither his wife nor children could ſleep. His eyes were red and inflamed, his face horridly livid. He came the 24th of May; went away, I hope perfectly cured, the 8th of June. He had reſted well for eight days paſt; his eyes and colour became natural; and the appearance of content had taken place of that of ſuffering in his face.

MARIE LEGER, Pariſh of Nayon,—Aged forty-two years.

Had a ſevere complaint in her eyes; with a running from them, &c. Came the 25th of May; went away the 6th of June.

BASTIEN LEGROS, Wheelwright, Pariſh d'Acy.

Had loſt the uſe of all his limbs; found himſelf ſo much relieved in three days, that he would go away; when he threw aſide his crutches, ſaying he was cured.

I have not ſeen him ſince, but I am informed he had a trembling. Indeed it was impoſſible that the cauſe of his complaint could have been deſtroyed in ſo ſhort a time.

GERVAIS ARBLAIN, Pariſh of Luy.

Pain in all his limbs and ſtomach for four years. Came the 31ſt of May; went away cured the 9th of June.

GENEVIEVE

GENEVIEVE GOURLET, Wife to Picquet,—Aged forty years.

Had a tertian fever, which changed to a quartan, ſince the month of September. Came the 18th of May; went away cured in a week.

ANDRE D'AUTEUIL, Pariſh of Septmons, —Aged thirteen years.

Had a fever of long ſtanding. Came the 21ſt of May; went away cured the 2d of June.

MARIE CHATEAU, Pariſh of Septmons, —Aged eleven years.

Fever and weakneſs of long ſtanding. Came the 23d of May; went away cured the 5th of June.

FRANCOIS

FRANCOIS SENEC, of Vignolles, Pariſh of Courmelle,—Aged five years.

Had a fever for ten months, with weakneſs. Came the 18th of May; went away the 29th.

ANASTASE LEVEQUE, Pariſh of Septmons,—Aged eight years.

Slow fever and languor. Came the 25th of May; went away cured the 6th of June.

MARIE MARGUERITE BLANDEAUX, Pariſh of Mauveaux,—Aged twenty years.

Violent pains in her head, and nervous affection, occaſioned by a fright. Came the 22d of May; went away cured the 2d of June.

LOUNA

LOUNA LAGRANDA, Plaſterer, Inhabitan of Vilblain, —Aged ſixty years.

Had ſharp pains and palſy in his thigh and left leg. The firſt effects of which he had felt at the age of thirty years: Could not work for two years; had alſo a weakneſs in his ſtomach. Came the 19th of May; went away cured the 11th of June, walking without a ſtick, and having no pains at all. He had magnetic criſes.

CHRISTOPHE HUVAL de Soiſſons, Pariſh of St. Quintin,—Aged ſixty-five years.

Had pains all over his body for two years; his inteſtines had loſt all their functions. Came the 25th of May; went away much relieved the 4th of June.

He came back ſince, his complaints having returned.

CLAUDE

CLAUDE DUSABLE, Servant to the Marchioneſs du Barail; living at Soiſſons, Pariſh of St. Leger,—Aged forty-nine years.

Had a palſy in one of his eyes, which deprived him entirely of the ſight. Came the 26th of May; went away perfectly cured of his eye the 13th of June.

JEAN-LOUIS-THOMAS, MASSONNIER, Pariſh of Chavignon, — Aged twenty-one years.

Had a tertian fever for a year. Came the 28th of May; went away cured the 5th of June.

NICOLAS SIMONNET, Manouvrier, Pariſh of Caré Letompe en Bourgondy,—Aged thirty years.

Complained of a great oppreſſion, with a violent fever, which had continued ſince the end

end of the winter. Came, almoſt dying, the 28th of May; went away perfectly cured the 5th of June. Had criſes during the treatment.

ROSE, Wife to Leux, Pariſh of Vorzi,—
Aged twenty-one years.

Had a gathering in her breaſt, after a lying-in: Was refuſed at the Hotel Dieu of Soiſſons, as incurable, from her own account. Came the 30th of May: In eight days her breaſt broke in eight places; and the 12th of June ſhe went away, having neither pain nor ſwelling left.

JEAN CHARLES LE BLANC,
de Bernier Riviere.

Had pains in his ſtomach and bowels for four years, and a fever for eight days paſt. Came the 1ſt of June; went away cured the 12th of June.

MARIE

MARIE-LOUISE ANGLOIS, Pariſh d'Ancienville,—Aged fifty-ſix years.

Had a fever for ten months. Came the 3d of June; went off cured the 12th.

MARIE-ANNE FOUYOT, Pariſh d'Ancienville,—Aged fifty-five years.

For eighteen months paſt had a vomiting and weakneſs of her ſtomach. Came the 3d of June; went away cured the 12th.

DENISE CHERON, de Soiſſons, Pariſh Saint Vaaſt,—Aged eighteen years.

Had a jaundice and ſuppreſſion of her menſes for a year. Came the 23d of May; went away the 12th; after having from the third day a certainty of being cured.

NICOLAS CHENEL, Pariſh of Milly-ſur-Aiſne,—Aged thirty-eight years.

Had a fever for five months. Came the 27th of May; went away cured the 12th of June.

PIERRE CREPIN, Pariſh of Buzancy,—Aged ſeventeen years.

Caught a fever and pains in his head the 31ſt of May; was cured the 8th of June.

JEAN-BAPTISTE PRAT, Pariſh of Treloux-ſur-Marne,—Aged forty-eight years.

Had been afflicted for eight months with rhumatic pains in his loins and joints; and could not walk without crutches. Came the 3d of June; went away without them the 14th of June; but ſhould have continued longer to inſure his perfect cure.

PIERRE

PIERRE-HUBERT FUTIE, Pariſh of Luiné,—Aged ſixteen years.

Pain in his belly for ſeven years. Came the 8th of June; went away cured the 23d.

ANTOINE LENHENTRE de Vilblain, Pariſh of Chacrize,—Aged thirty-three years.

Had for two years acute pains in his legs and thighs, and a want of circulation in thoſe parts. Came the 5th of June; and went away the 13th, all the ſymptoms having diſappeared.

MARIE LAMAR, Pariſh of Ploiti,—Aged fifty years.

Her diſeaſe was a kind of aſthma; continual pains in her head for ſeveral years, ſubject to violent tooth-achs. Came 22d May; went

went away cured the 14th of June. She had magnetical criſes.

EUSTACHE TOUSSAINT, at Soiſſons, Pariſh of Saint Quintin.

Had a fever for two months, and an old rheumatiſm. Went away cured the 13th of June.

GENEVIEVE PLOT, Pariſh of Saint Remi-Blanti,—Aged forty-ſix years.

Was afflicted for five or ſix years with pains in her belly and loins, and a ſuppreſſion of her menſes. Came the 7th of June; and went away cured the 14th. She had magnetical criſes.

MARIE VACHE, Pariſh of Grand Roſoy, —Aged thirty-eight years.

Had for three years a humour in her head and eyes. Came the 28th of May; went away cured the 12th of June.

GENEVIEVE LASIN, Pariſh of Tonatre, —Aged fifty-four years.

Was for ſeveral years afflicted with violent cholics, pain and uneaſineſs in her ſtomach, and particularly ſince Eaſter ſhe had not one minute's eaſe. Came the 23d of May; went away cured the 14th of June.

NICOLAS D'AUTEUIL, Pariſh of Septmons,—Aged fourteen years.

Had a fever for a month. Came the 23th of May; went away cured the 14th of June.

JEAN

JEAN-LOUIS SEGAR, Pariſh of Leuilly, —Aged twenty-nine years.

Had a quartan fever for eight months. Came the 2d of June; went away cured the 21ſt. He had magnetical criſes.

MARIE-FELICITE LE GRAS, Pariſh of Nel-en-Dole,—Aged eighteen years.

A fever for a year. Came the 10th of June; went away cured the 16th.

MARIE LEVEQUE, Pariſh Verzi,—Aged twenty-five years.

A fever for ſix weeks. Came the 11th of June; went away cured the 17th.

FRANCOIS MILLE, Pariſh of Varenne, —Aged twenty-three years.

Had great pains in his ſtomach, after a ſtrain he had given himſelf ſeven months before. Came the 11th of June; went away cured the 20th.

CLAUDE FOURNIER, Pariſh of Morlincourt,—Aged forty-two years.

For nine years was continually ſtunned, which made him almoſt deaf; he had alſo violent pains in his ſtomach. Came the ; and went away cured, as well of the diſeaſe in his ears as of his other complaints, the 21ſt of June.

LOUIS CREPIN, Pariſh of Buzancy,—Aged eight years.

Had a fever, with violent head-achs, the 30th of May. Had magnetical criſes from the

the firſt days of his illneſs, and was not entirely cured before ſix weeks.

CATHERINE VIDRON, Pariſh of Buzancy,—Aged nineteen years.

Had continual cholics for five years, weakneſs of ſtomach, irregularity of her menſes, and vomiting almoſt every day. Began to attend the treatment about the 15th of May; ſince that time ſhe has vomited but once; health is re-eſtabliſhed, her pains aſſuaged, though not perfectly gone; but I have every reaſon to think her perfectly cured. She has magnetical criſes.

LOUIS QUENTIN, Pariſh of Buzancy, Aged twenty-four years.

Had wounded his knee over the patella, with the points of a pair of ſhearer's ſciſſars. A ſwelling and abſceſs took place; which was cured in ſix days, by the application of Magnetiſm only.

Of near three hundred patients, who were entered at my treatment, I can anſwer for the cure and ſtate of the caſes of the above number. It is probable I could have given an account of a much greater number, if my affairs had permitted me to remain longer in the country.

(Signed) The Marquis De Puisegur.

LIST

LIST OF CURES,

Performed by ANIMAL MAGNETISM, at LYON.

BY MR. ORELUT.

AN account of the cures performed by Animal Magnetiſm is the beſt method of giving the world a character of it; which I endeavour to effect, by relating the caſes and ſucceſs which attended thoſe who applied to me. The cures only muſt anſwer the critics, and will diſarm, or at leaſt ſilence, the tongue of envy.

Miſs M——

Had been ill fourteen years of a moſt complicated diſeaſe. Was cured. Vide her caſe, which is really curious.

Mr. RIBOUD, Conſellor of the Electorate of Bourg en Breſſe, and Reſident of Poncia,—Aged ſixty years.

Palſie. Cured in one month.

Madame ORSEL,—Aged twenty years.

Conſtitution delicate, great nervous ſenſibility; had lain-in about forty days. Cured.

Mr. B——, Aged fifty years.

An eryſipelatous tetter of eight months ſtanding. Radically cured.

Mr.

M. L'Abbé ARNAUD.

Almoſt conſtant convulſions for ſix months paſt. In five weeks the ſymptoms diſappeared; and he expects a radical cure.

M. MARTEAU, of this Town,—Aged twenty-two years.

Had a quartan fever for nine months, with an obſtruction in his ſpleen, his belly violently ſwelled, œdematous ſwellings in his legs, a ſharp pain in his liver. His fever was cured at the fourth paroxiſm: In one month the obſtructions diſappeared: And he is now in ſuch a ſtate, that he could not be known by thoſe who had ſeen him before.

Some days after my arrival at Lyon, Madame Richard, my relation, from Bourg-Argental, applied to be cured of pains in her ſtomach, which ſhe had for four years, in conſequence of a lying-in. In fifteen days ſhe was perfectly cured.

Mademoiſelle

Mademoiſelle DE BOISSIEU, living in the Peage de Rouſſillon,—Aged about twenty-two years.

Univerſal affection of her limbs, in conſequence of a rheumatiſm; vomiting for a year; pains and heat in her ſtomach; emaciated to a great degree. She took up her reſidence at my houſe, and has attended the treatment five weeks: Her improvement is great enough to be conſidered as a cure: Vomiting ceaſed for fifteen days paſt: She has good digeſtion, is grown fat, and can venture to eat any kind of food.

PATIENTS who are much better, but not perfectly cured.

The Marquis DE MEXIMIEUX's Son,—Aged eleven years.

Her

Mademoiſelle MOUTALAUD, — Aged twenty years.

Her Siſter,—Aged eighteen years.

Mademoiſelle BROSSAR, — Aged ſeven years.

I could give a much more extenſive liſt, but this is ſufficient to convince the world what benefit may be produced by Animal Magnetiſm; ſince I have produced ſo much in leſs than two months.

CURES

Performed at BEAUBOURG en BRIE, in the Month of June, 1784.

BY THE MARQUIS DE TISSART DE ROUVRE.

Mademoiſelle DE FOUILLEUSE,—Aged thirty-eight years.

AFFLICTED for five years with an over-flowing of her menſes, which reduced her to a very deplorable ſtate. Came to the treatment the 8th of June; and was cured the 10th July. This lady's caſe was well known at Saint Germain.

FRANCOIS

FRANCOIS NOEL, Maſter Maſon at Torcy,—Aged thirty-ſix years.

Cholics and complaint in his ſtomach for a long time, ſo as to prevent his following his buſineſs, and make him go to Paris for advice. I magnetiſed him, and he had criſis which laſted near ſix hours: He went home after it, and came next day to return thanks; and felt no further uneaſineſs: Yet I know not how to aſſert, that I could in ſo ſhort a time produce a radical cure.

Mrs. MARIE, a Married Woman of my Pariſh,—Aged thirty years.

A humour in her left thigh after a fever. In eight days her complaint diſappeared, and ſhe walked perfectly well.

Miſs CECILE, Unmarried Woman, of Beaubourg,—Aged thirty-eight years.

Deaf for ſix weeks, ſo as not to hear the leaſt thing. After ten days ſhe heard the clock ſtrike diſtinctly at two hundred fathoms; and is now nearly cured.

JACQUES-ANDRE MASSET, of Villeneuve Saint Denis,—Aged eighteen years.

Quartan fever for two months: Cured in three days treatment.

PIERRE TARDI, School-Maſter, of Noiſiel,—Aged ſixty-two years.

Could not walk, from an ulcer in his left leg. Walks now perfectly well, and is cured.

CATHERINE

CATHERINE BAILLARD, born at Croiſſy,—Aged fourteen years.

Had a fever for two years; cured in twelve days.

Mr. BERTAUT, of Noiſiel,—Aged forty-nine years.

Could not earn his bread for fifteen years, being afflicted with a ſciatic-gout: Walks well now, and has been cured theſe eight days.

No mention is made of thoſe who were only relieved of their complaints, or cured of trifling ones in two or three ſittings, as I do not think any caſes worth mentioning except principal, ſhall therefore omit trifling ones.

LETTRE

LETTRE to Mr. B——.

SIR,

I ſend you an authentic certificate of a cure performed on Madame Lefevre, wife to the Marquis Dulau's valet-de-chambre, where I dined the 28th of June. In the month of September, 1783, ſhe was cured of a fever by the force of medicines; but a humour fell in her knee, which ſwelled exceedingly: Nothing could produce any eaſe: In ſome time the humour changed place, and ſettled in her left hand and arm; and put her in ſuch pain, that ſhe cried out night and day. She was bled, and took numberleſs quieting medicines, which produced only irritation. I went to her houſe after dinner, and in ten minutes ſhe fell aſleep under the treatment, and continued quiet for three hours; ſhe paſſed a better night than ſhe ever had. In four days ſhe came to my houſe on horſeback, but alighted with much difficulty. With the aſſiſtance of a crutch ſhe was able to get to a magnetiſed tree: She came regularly for fifteen days, and is now well: She uſes her hand, is not lame

and her health may be declared re-eſtabliſhed. This fact, which is well known in the country, is atteſted by the Marquis Dulau, who ſigns the letter with me

The Marquis Dulau.
(Signed) The Marquis De Tiſſart De Nouvre.

The Caſe and Cure of Madam the Widow BUSSY-BEAUSOLEIL, living at Maupertuis in Brie,—Aged fifty-three years,

Atteſted by
Robault, Surgeon
Martin, Phyſician, at Coulomiers.

It is preſumed theſe cures will be thought ſufficiently numerous to ſatisfy thoſe who may wiſh to be convinced of the efficacy of this mode of cure. Should further information be wiſhed for, Doctor de Mainauduc will produce authentic accounts of ſeveral hundred more, or afford any other ſatisfaction in his power, to any one who pleaſes to call on him at his houſe, Bloomſbury-Square, or at Mr. Hixon's, No. 17, Cecil-Street, in the Strand, London.

LIST

LIST OF CURES

PERFORMED BY

Animal Magnetiſm,

AT THE

PUBLIC TREATMENT,

INSTITUTED BY

JOHN BONNIOT DE MAINAUDUC, M. D.
AT CALAIS;

Within the Months of MARCH and APRIL,
1785.

N. B. The original Certificates, regiſtered, atteſted, and ſealed by the Mayor, Magiſtrates and two Royal Notaries, are depoſited at the Office of Mr. Houſſoye de la Meilleraye, Royal Notary, at Calais. And an authentic Copy, ſigned as above, ſealed with the City Seal, and duly perfected, is at Mr. Hixon's, No. 17, Cecil-ſtreet, Strand, London; and another at Dr. D'Eſlon's, rue Vivienne, at Paris; for Public Inſpection.

DECLARATIONS made on the Effects of ANIMAL MAGNETISM, the 24th and 25th of April, 1785.

THE year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty-fourth of April, in the evening, and after divine ſervice, We the underwritten Royal Notaries, Keepers of the Notes, Royal Seal, and Hereditary Regiſters, eſtabliſhed at Calais and re-conquered countries, at the requeſt of Mr. John Bonniot de Mainauduc, Doctor of Phyſic of the faculties of England and of Rheims in Champagne, reſiding generally in London, but now in the town of Calais, lodging at the widow of Peter Derhein's, Golden-head-ſtreet, where we repaired for that purpoſe: The ſaid Dr. de Mainauduc informed us, that, for the purpoſe of relieving his ſuffering fellow creatures, he had eſtabliſhed, on the 21ſt of laſt March, in this ſaid city, a gratis treatment of the art of Animal Magnetiſm, for all ſuch perſons as ſhould offer themſelves to experience it's effects for the cure of their diſeaſes: That ſeveral

find themſelves radically cured, and others conſiderably relieved: That the time he had allotted for his performance in this town being expired, and intending to leave it immediately, he requeſted the ſaid Notaries to receive, and add to this act, the declarations of ſuch perſons as ſhould preſent themſelves to us to depoſe and give faithful teſtimony of the effects produced by his treatment: For which purpoſe, having gone through the neceſſary forms, and he the ſaid Dr. de Mainauduc having, after duly reading the act, ſigned with us his ſignature, J. B. de Mainauduc, and we, as notaries, having ſigned, Lemaire, et Houſſoye de la Meilleraye, with Paraphe, &c.

TO DR. D'ESLON,

FIRST PHYSICIAN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT D'ARTOIS.

SIR,

THE indefatigable aſſiduity, with which you devote your time and attention to the recovery of your patients, has rendered you moſt deſervedly dear to them. The trophies they have raiſed by their certificates, which I have taken the liberty of tranſlating, cannot fail of perpetuating your memory. Gratitude and friendſhip order me to throw in my mite, by dedicating this little wreath of magnetic laurels to you their firſt planter. I flatter myſelf, Sir, it will not have time to droop, before I ſhall have raiſed a grove ſufficiently ſtrong to ſhelter your merit from the blaſting ſtorms of envy, and to bear forth the ripened bloſſoms of Animal Magnetiſm to lateſt poſterity.

I have the honour to be,

SIR, your moſt obliged,

Moſt obedient,

And very humble ſervant,

J. B. DE MAINAUDUC.

CURES

PERFORMED AT CALAIS,

BY

DOCTOR JOHN BONNIOT DE MAINAUDUC.

Miſs ANGELIQUE BARDET DE JOUFFROY, Daughter to Mr. Renobert Bardet de Jouffroy, Maſter of Languages at Calais,

AGED EIGHT YEARS,

REmained perfectly deaf for four years after a putrid fever. Came to the public treatment the 27th of March; went away radically cured the 3d of April; had neither criſes nor convulſions; took no medicine of any kind.

Her father and mother ſigned the certificate.

April 24.

Mrs.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES BEAUVOIS, Wife to Mr. J. Beauvois, Maſter Baker at Calais,

AGED FORTY-EIGHT YEARS,

Depoſes, that ſince laſt Palm-Sunday ſhe was afflicted ſo violently with rheumatic pains in her right leg and thigh, that ſhe could neither ſupport herſelf on it, nor, conſequently, mind her buſineſs; that ſhe came to Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment the 8th of this month, and continued it regularly to this 24th April; that ſhe felt one criſis during that time; that ſhe took no drug of any kind; and that ſhe finds herſelf ſo much relieved, that ſhe goes about in her buſineſs without the help of even a ſtick, and has but a very ſlight remembrance of the pain.

Signed by her and her huſband, April 24.

Note. She was brought to the treatment in Mr. de Vimeux's carriage, ſupported into the room by two aſſiſtants and a crutch, and taken away in the ſame manner for the three firſt days.

CLAUDINE

CLAUDINE BARBOTTE, Daughter to Anthony Barbotte of Calais, Wheelwright.

AGED ELEVEN YEARS.

Came the 4th of April, 1784. Had epileptic fits from her infancy, to the number of ſix or ſeven in the day, and laſting each about half an hour. Her father and mother declare, that ſince her attending Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment ſhe has taken no drugs; paſſes eight days without the leaſt attack; that ſhe has criſes at the treatment very different from her former fits; that after them ſhe paſſes, and has paſſed, prodigious quantities of worms entire and in pieces; and that her preſent ſtate gives every reaſon to think, if the treatment continued, ſhe would be ſpeedily and radically cured.

Signed by her father and mother, April 24.

Mrs. MARY JEANNE MACQUET,
Wife to Mr. Barthelemy Macquet, Merchant in Calais,

AGED FORTY-SIX YEARS,

Depoſes, that, for about ten years, ſhe has been afflicted with a violent pain in her hips, thighs, and knees, and from which her arms were not perfectly free; that for the laſt ſeven or eight months it increaſed to ſuch a degree, that ſhe could ſcarcely walk with the help of a crutch; that ſhe came the 8th of this month to Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment; and that ſhe can now go about her buſineſs without crutch or difficulty, and feels but very ſlight pains at times. She further declares, that ſhe had applied to ſeveral gentlemen of the faculty, and could never get any relief from her ſufferings.

Signed by Mr. and Mrs. Macquet, April 24.

Mrs. GENEVIEVE LANDRIN, Inhabitant of Calais,

AGED THIRTY-SIX YEARS,

Declares, that from her infancy ſhe could not diſtinguiſh any object, though never ſo near, with her left eye; that having attended Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment for about nine or ten days, and without taking any kind of medicine, or having any application to her eye, ſhe can now diſtinguiſh clearly every object at a diſtance as well as near her, with the eye of which ſhe had been blind; that ſhe had a ſlight criſis, but not ſo as to loſe perfectly all knowledge of what paſſed.

Signed by her the 24th of April, 1785.

Mrs. MARY NOEL, Inhabitant of Calais,

AGED ABOUT FORTY,

Declares, that, for two years paſt, ſhe has been ſo ſeverely afflicted with a univerſal rheumatiſm,

matiſm, that her joints are all become knotted; that ſhe came to Dr. de Mainauduc's public treatment the 5th of this month, and continued to attend it to this day; that her pains are now exceedingly ſlight; and that ſhe can walk about the ſtreets without aſſiſtance; but, before the treatment, ſhe walked with torture, and with two crutches: She took no drugs, and had no criſes.

Signed by her the 24th of April.

Note. This gentlewoman, when ſhe came to the treatment, could not bear the leaſt weight in her hands. Some days before my departure, to ſatisfy her curious friends, ſhe took home with her from the market a ſmall baſket, containing twelve pounds of butcher's meat, and left one of her crutches hanging in my public room, as ſhe would the other, had ſhe not had a value for it, being a preſent from ſome friend.

Mr

Mr. JOHN-MARIE DUCATEL, Beadle of the Pariſh Church of Calais,

AGED FIFTY YEARS,

Declares, that, for ten months paſt, he has been afflicted with an obſtruction in his ſpleen, violent pain in his ſtomach, and obſtinate coſtiveneſs; that he had been condemned by the phyſicians he conſulted to live with his complaints; that he came to Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment the 6th of April; that the obſtruction in his ſpleen is perfectly removed, the pain in his ſtomach almoſt cured, and his coſtiveneſs very nearly gone; that he felt criſes, which terminated in purging, but without his having taken any kind of medicine.

Signed, 24th April, 1785.

Mrs. LOUISA MORELL, Widow, and Publican in Calais.

AGED THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

Declares ſhe was afflicted for four years with an obſtruction in her ſpleen, ſo as almoſt to prevent her moving, accompanied with a nervous diſorder; that ſhe was ſupported by her daughter to arrive at Dr. de Mainauduc's public magnetical treatment, at his apartments in Calais, on the 8th of April; that ſhe can now go about her buſineſs, and feels but the ſlighteſt uneaſineſs in her nerves, and not the leaſt in her ſpleen. She had ſlight criſes, frequent evacuations, and took no medicine of any kind.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

Miſs BENOITTE DEWINE, Daughter to Mr. Baſtien Dewine, Maſter Shoemaker at Calais,

AGED NINE YEARS,

Came to the public treatment the 24th of March. Her father declares, that for five years

years ſhe was blind of both eyes; that he ſent her the above day to Dr. de Mainauduc's Magnetiſm, which ſhe has conſtantly attended to this day; that, in conſequence thereof, ſhe has recovered her ſight, and ſees perfectly every object.

Signed by her father and mother.

April 24, 1785.

Miſs FRANCES LE ROY, Inhabitant of Calais,

AGED NINETEEN YEARS,

Declares, that being afflicted with a violent pain in her ſtomach, and ſuppreſſion of her menſes, ſhe came to Dr. de Mainauduc's Magnetiſm; and that in four times attending ſhe was perfectly cured of the pain in her ſtomach, and her menſes returned, without having felt any criſis, or taken any kind of medicine.

Signed the 24th of April, 1784.

Mr. BARTHELEMY CHERQUEFOSSE,
Maſter Lockſmith at Calais,

AGED THIRTY YEARS,

Depoſes, that for above ſeven years paſt he has been afflicted with ſuch pains and oppreſſion at his ſtomach, that he could walk but very ſlowly, and but a very ſhort diſtance; that he could work at his trade but for a few minutes at a time, and that with the greateſt pain; that in this ſituation he preſented himſelf to Dr. de Mainauduc, at his public treatment, to be magnetiſed, which has ſo effectually relieved him, that he can now, after ſix weeks attendance, walk, nay even run well; that he works with eaſe and ſtrength, and ſcarcely feels any remains of the pain. He took no medicines, nor felt any criſes or convulſions.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

Note. He further depoſed and ſigned, that he had been given up as incurable. To ſatisfy his friends, he ran up and down the moſt ſteep parts of the ramparts, without feeling the ſlighteſt difficulty, even of breathing.

Witneſſed by Mr. Bardet de Jouffroy.

Mrs.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES BOUSTIQUET
Widow of Nicholas Tellier of Calais.

Depoſes, that her ſon Charles Louis Francois Tellier, aged ten years, had a humour in his eyes ſince he was but two years old, which prevented his being able to diſtinguiſh objects; that ſhe brought him to Doctor de Mainauduc's treatment the 4th of this month; that the humour is perfectly diſperſed, and his ſight ſo recovered that he can plainly diſtinguiſh every object; the truth of which ſhe declares, as in conſcience bound. Her ſon took no medecines, nor had any criſes.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

Mrs. GENEVIEVE GAMBLIN,
Mantua Maker in Calais,

AGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

Declares, that from the age of twelve years ſhe had been afflicted with ſevere pains in her limbs

limbs and head, a humour which often fell in her face and throat, and a large ſpeck in her right eye, which nearly deprived her of the ſight of it; that ſhe had ineffectually applied from time to time to phyſicians for aſſiſtance; that ſhe went the 7th of this month to Doctor de Mainauduc's magnetical treatment, and continued it to this day; that he has cured her of all her pains, and that ſhe can ſee clearly with the eye, the ſpeck having nearly diſappeared; that ſhe had no criſes, and took no medecine of any ſort whatſoever, but was ordered by the doctor to live better than uſual.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

Mrs. CATHERINE NOVAQUE,
Inhabitant of Calais,
AGED FORTY YEARS,

Declares, that ſhe has been afflicted with a difficulty of breathing for twelve years paſt, and frequent rheumatic pains. She applied to Doctor

Doctor de Mainauduc the 6th of this month, and attended his public treatment every day; that ſhe finds her breath infinitely relieved; that ſhe has no return of the ſtiflings, which ſhe was never free from before; nor has ſhe any remains of her pains. She further declares, that ſhe had often applied to the faculty, without receiving any benefit. She took no medicines, nor had any criſes.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY JOACHIN VOISIN, firſt Meſſenger Royal of the Court of Admiralty at Calais,

Depoſes, that his ſon Peter Louis Voiſin, aged nine years, had, for eight months, been univerſally afflicted with rheumatic pains, accompanied with ſuch inflammations in his eyes, as prevented his ſeeing, which the faculty attributed to worms, and for which they made him take the uſual medicines without any effect whatſoever; that having attended the magnetic treatment, adminiſtered by Doctor de

Mainauduc, from the 7th of this month to this day, he is perfectly cured of all his pains, and his eyes are nearly returned to their natural ſtate. He further declares, that his ſon, before his application to Doctor de Mainauduc, ſcarcely ſlept at all, but that now he ſleeps ſound and well, and has almoſt every day paſſed a quantity of worms.---He took no medicines nor had any criſes.

Signed by Mr. and Mrs. Voiſin.

April 24, 1785.

Miſs ELIZABETH BOURGANT, Daughter to Mr. Nicholas Bourgant, Undertaker and Maſter Maſon at Calais,

AGED SIXTEEN YEARS,

Declares, as does her father, that, having recovered from a ſevere illneſs, ſhe was attacked with an intermittent fever, which continued eight months, and greatly reduced her; that every medicine preſcribed for her, during that time, proved ineffectual. She applied to Doctor de Mainauduc the 10th of this month, and

continued

continued to attend his Magnetiſm to this day, which has perfectly cured her, without any medicine whatſoever. She had criſes almoſt every day, and always found herſelf much better after them.

Signed by her and her father.

April 24, 1785.

Mr. LOUIS ROUSSELET,
Maſter Gardener at Calais,

AGED THIRTY YEARS,

Depoſes, that for four years he was afflicted with a ſevere pain and heat in his ſtomach and inteſtines, for which he had repeatedly conſulted the phyſicians and taken drugs to no purpoſe; that they had given him up; that he applied to Doctor de Mainauduc, and attended his treatment from the 2d of this month to the 16th inſtant, and that he finds himſelf perfectly cured, without taking any kind of medicine, or feeling any criſes or convulſions.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

Mr. JOSEPH BUISSARD,
Maſter Taylor and Woollen Draper in Calais,

AGED TWENTY-THREE YEARS,

Depoſes, that being attacked with a deafneſs of his right ear, which had continued for ſix months, having his eyes inflamed, a univerſal trembling, and flying rheumatic pains, he came to Doctor de Mainauduc's public magnetic treatment at Calais, where he continued to attend from the 27th of March laſt to the 4th of April; by which he was perfectly cured of all his complaints, without taking any medicine. He had criſes and evacuations.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

Mr. PETER ANDRE HALETTE,
Lockſmith of Calais,

AGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS,

Declares, that for two years and a half he was entirely blind of his left eye; that he put himſelf

ſelf the 3d of this month under Doctor de Mainauduc's hands, and attended him regularly until this day, the 24th inſtant; that he is perfectly cured, and can diſtinguiſh the ſmalleſt object.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

Miſs MARGUERITE JOUARD,
Mantua-Maker, at Calais,
AGED TWENTY-THREE YEARS,

Declares, that ſince her infancy ſhe has been afflicted with a humour in her eyes, and for the two laſt years with a diſeaſe in her ſpleen and kidnies, to ſuch a degree as to prevent her walking, and almoſt breathing; that ſhe came the 8th of this month to Doctor de Mainauduc's treatment at Calais, and continued until the 22d; that ſhe is perfectly cured of all her complaints, except a little redneſs which remains in the corner of her eye, and does not interrupt her ſight. She took no medicine, but had frequent gentle criſes.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

Mr.

Mr. MATHIEW BONNET,
Publican at Calais,

AGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS,

Depoſes, that about nine months ago, being afflicted with an intermittent fever, which had continued for eight months, he applied to Doctor de Mainauduc, then paſſing through Calais, and requeſted his aſſiſtance; who in ſix days cured him, by the application of Magnetiſm only, and without any medicine whatſoever; he had ſeveral ſevere criſes; and further declares, that he had, before that time, taken ineffectually numberleſs remedies, preſcribed by the faculty and others.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

Conformable to the minutes remaining and regiſtered at Mr. Houſſoye de la Meilleraye's, one of the under-ſigned notaries.

Signed Houſſoye de la Meilleraye.

(Seal)

Signed Lemaire.

We

We, Euſtace Antoine Richard de Behague, Knight, Lord of Rochmont, Croxi, and other places, Councellor to His Majeſty, Preſident, Lieutenant-General of Calais and the re-conquered countries, Certify to all whom it may concern, That Meſſrs. Lemaire and Houſſoye de la Meilleraye, who have perfected, ſigned, and delivered the above act and other parts thereof, are Royal Notaries of this department; that all acts which they paſs, ſign, and deliver in their functions, are to be relied on, and are valid as well within as without our courts. In teſtimony of which, we have ſigned theſe preſents, and had them counter-ſigned by Mr. Antoine Lemaire, Commis Greffier of this juriſdiction, at Calais, the 26th April, 1785.

Signed Behague.

(City Seal)

Parmon dit Sieur.

Signed Lemaire.

Several other patients having applied too late for the inſertion of their caſes, it was judged proper to let them ſign a book kept for that purpoſe. The following is a copy thereof, to be ſeen by whoever may chuſe to apply.

LOUISE

LOUISE POULLY, Servant Maid, living at Calais,

AGED FORTY-SIX YEARS,

Came to the treatment the 7th April. Had ſevere rheumatic pains in her right arm for two years; finds herſelf perfectly cured without taking medicines or having criſes. She certifies her cure for the good of Magnetiſm, and mankind.

Signed the 26th April, 1785.

JEAN BAPTISTE CHEVAU, Shoemaker, Inhabitant of Calais,

AGED SEVENTEEN YEARS,

Came to the public treatment 6th of April, 1785, for a violent pain in his right ſide, in conſequence of a fall off a carriage, with which he ſuffered for two years; finds himſelf perfectly cured. He took no medicines, nor had

any

any criſes. His father and mother ſign and atteſt his cure.

26 April, 1785.

Mrs. CAZIN, Semſtreſs, living at Calais,

AGED FORTY-EIGHT YEARS,

Came the 4th April. Had been deaf of her left ear for twelve years; declares ſhe hears much better, and that the Magnetiſm has greatly relieved her of rheumatic pains, which ſhe had in all her limbs. She took no medicines, nor had any criſes; which ſhe certifies this 26th April, 1785.

Signed.

Mr. ANTOINE BARBOTTE,
Wheelwright, Inhabitant of Calais,

AGED TWENTY YEARS,

Came to the treatment 5th of April, 1785, for obſtructions in his liver and ſpleen, and rheumatiſm in his right hand and arm, ſo as to prevent his working at his trade for ſeveral months

months paſt. Magnetiſm has rendered his arm and hand as ſtrong as the other, with the difference only of his now and then feeling a ſlight pain in his wriſt, but the pain in his ſide is perfectly cured.

Certified and ſigned the 26th April, 1785.

The Widow SALEMBIER,

AGED SIXTY-SIX YEARS,

Applied the 9th of April, 1785, to be cured of a humour in her eyes, with which ſhe had been afflicted for four months paſt; declares ſhe is perfectly cured by Magnetiſm, without taking any drug whatſoever or having had any criſes; which ſhe and her daughter certify and ſign the 26th of April, 1785.

Miſs FRANCES BARDET DE JOUFFROY,

AGED SEVEN YEARS,

Came to the treatment the 6th of April, for a worm fever. Her father and mother certify

certify that she voided a great number during her attendance at the treatment, and that she is perfectly cured. She took no medicines nor had any crises.

Signed by Mr. and Mrs. Bardet, April 26, 1785.

Mrs. MANON ROGE RINGARD, Wife to Mr. Ringard, Hair Dresser at Calais,

AGED THIRTY-SIX YEARS,

Came to the magnetical treatment to be cured of a large hard swelling in her belly, which had come on in a fortnight after she lay in, about three months ago; had been regular but once in that time, and supposed herself pregnant. She was not able to turn in her bed when she came to the treatment. Within the last week of her attending the magnetic treatment she has been able to dance at a friend's wedding; the swelling and hardness are decreased by at least two thirds, and her menses have appeared. This she certifies, as well as her husband. She took no medicine, nor had any crises.

April 26, 1785.

Miss

Miſs SOPHIE MORETTE, Dughter to Mr. Louis Morette, Publican at Calais,

Came the 9th of April, 1785, to be treated for obſtructions and pain in her ſpleen. She finds herſelf greatly relieved. She took no medicine, but had frequent gentle criſes.

Her father and mother ſign.

26 April, 1785.

Mr. RENOBERT BARDET DE JOUFFROY, Maſter of Languages at Calais,

AGED THIRTY-NINE YEARS.

Came to Dr. de Mainauduc's public treatment the 3d of April, 1785, with a violent pain in his head, in conſequence of a fall he had received about a twelvemonth back. During the courſe of the magnetic treatment he paſſed balls of worms of the ſize of a pigeon's egg, and continued to void them for eight days. Declares he is perfectly cured without the aſſiſtance

of

of any medicine whatſoever, and without having had criſes or convulſions. This he certifies to be true for the benefit of mankind.

Signed 26th April, 1785.

Mr. JEAN FRANCOIS GOMBAULT, Grenadier of the Regiment of Vivares, in Garriſon at Calais,

AGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS,

Received the cut of a ſabre in the wriſt of his right hand, by which the tendons were ſo contracted for thirteen months, that he could not uſe his fingers, or write. He came to the treatment the 1ſt of April, and when the treatment terminated; the 26th April, he was ſo far relieved as to be able to write a letter of thanks, and ſign the book.

Signed the 26th April, 1785.

Note. The letter is incloſed with the certificates.

Mr. GABRIEL CREPIN, Grenadier in the Regiment of Vivares, in Garriſon at Calais,

AGED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

He had been totally blind of his right eye for thirteen months, in conſequence of a thruſt of a foil received in the corner of it. When he came to the treatment, the firſt of April, he was not able to perceive the leaſt light from the ſtrongeſt ſunſhine; but can now diſtinguiſh the light and the ſhadow of any large object paſſing, yet not ſo as to diſcover the object. He laments the termination of the treatment, which he has every reaſon to believe would have reſtored him his ſight, had it continued. He had two ſlight criſes, and took no medicine.

Signed the 26th of April, 1785.

Mr.

Mr. JEAN MATHEW BONNET,
Shoemaker at Calais,
AGED FIFTY-THREE YAERS,

Came to the treatment, deaf of his left ear, the 10th of April, 1785; occaſioned by a clap of thunder twelve years ago. Declares that he now hears tolerably well, from the effect of Magnetiſm only.

Signed 26th of April, 1785.

MARIE JEANNE MAGNY,
Fiſh-woman, in the Courgain of Calais,
AGED TWENTY-TWO YEARS,

Declares, that Dr. de Mainauduc cured her of a cold humour, which had tormented her in her head for four months. She came the 10th April, and went away cured the 26th.

Signed the 26th of April, 1785.

We, the undernamed, Certify, that Mrs. MARIE JEANNE MERLIN, Daughter to Mr. JEAN MERLIN, Baker, at Calais,

AGED TWENTY-SIX YEARS,

Born deaf and dumb; being in a criſis at Doctor de Mainauduc's treatment, her eyes ſhut, and to all appearance deprived of every knowledge, her head hanging over the back of the chair; on being ſpoke to by the doctor, lifted up her hand, and placed it on the part in which another patient who ſat near her ſuffered, and three ſeveral times gave her hand to the doctor when he deſired it.

Calais, 21ſt April, 1785.

Signed by us who were preſent.

Antoine Barbotte.
Gombault, Grenadier.
Eſypotit Salembier.
Femme la Cazin.
Iſabelle Bourgant.
Genevieve Creſſon.
Bardet de Jouffroy.
Robt. Jos. Hixon.
Louis Rouſſelet.
Mathiew Bonnet.
Crepin, Grenadier.
Veuve Salembier.

Mrs.

Mrs. BEAUVAIS, Saleswoman in the Courgain at Calais,

AGED THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS,

Had been deaf of one ear for two years, from a cold humour in her head. Declares that Magnetiſm has greatly relieved her, but that ſhe could not attend conſtantly, being prevented by her buſineſs. Came the 10th April. She certifies that ſhe took no medicine nor had any criſes.

Signed, April 26, 1785.

MARIE LOUISE MERLEAU,

AGED TWENTY-THREE YEARS,

Afflicted for ſeven months paſt with rhumatiſm in her left arm; after uſing all internal and external application, was condemned to let her arm hang for life. Came to the treatment the 21ſt March, and continued to the 29th, being

then able to uſe it. Some domeſtic concerns obliged her to abſent herſelf for the preſent from the treatment.

(Signed)

Miſs HENRIETTE PRINTEMPS,

AGED EIGHTEEN YEARS,

Came the 30th March with a violent tooth-ach, which went off on her being magnetiſed; ſhe returned for a tetteriſh humour in her face, and had gentle criſes every day; returned thanks, being cured, the 17th April, 1785.

(Signed)

LOUISA FOURCROIX,

AGED THIRTY-FIVE YEARS,

Had been under phyſicians and ſurgeons' hands for ſeveral years, for a diſeaſe in her cheſt. Came to the treatment April 4th; was found to have a diſeaſed ſpleen and worms; the

the 5th ſhe paſſed two very long ones; had criſes every day. Found her ſide perfectly cured: But being told that Magnetiſm would prove prejudicial to her, was perſuaded to abandon it, after being the moſt loud in it's praiſe, and in reproaches to the gentlemen who had attended her.

Note. I expect to be ſoon informed of the ſteps taken to diſſuade her, and by whom; which I ſhall, with a detail of the proceedings at Calais, make public.

This liſt of cures performed during my ſhort reſidence at Calais, on patients for the moſt part given up as incurable, muſt prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who are inclined to diveſt themſelves of prejudice, and who are diſpoſed to give patient attention to a diſcovery, which muſt appear aſtoniſhing to thoſe who have not as yet had an opportunity of ſeeing it. It would be very unreaſonable to expect that people, accuſtomed to form a judgment from proofs brought home to their ſenſes, ſhould, merely on the ipſe dixit of any man, believe that by looking at a patient, or by making a few ſeemingly unmeaning geſtures with the finger, and often without touching him, the patient's whole frame ſhall be put into commotion, and by a continuance of this he ſhall be cured of a ſerious diſeaſe. Weak minds would in former times have fled to the doctrine of enchantment and witchcraft to account for it.—But it does not follow, that, becauſe it is difficult to underſtand, it ſhould be haſtily condemned as fabulous; no; we have all too much ſelf love to run the riſk of a ſatirical grin at the expence of our penetration, ſhould it

be

be hereafter proved that we were too haſty in following the example of the Commiſſioners, by denying the exiſtence of what rears up its head to accuſe them. We will therefore quietly lie by, and not expoſe ourſelves, until, with our own eyes, we can ſee ſomething done and ſome diſeaſes cured by it; and that is as much as the ſtrongeſt advocate for Animal Magnetiſm can deſire, who muſt himſelf be the firſt to ſay—If it proves to be a valuable diſcovery for the benefit of mankind, cheriſh, and do it juſtice; and if not, deſpiſe and neglect it; but us let neither take any man's opinion nor our own on the ſubject, until we have ſeen and are convinced.

How pleaſing the reflection for thoſe who have at heart the welfare of the world in general, that they have lived to ſee another method found out, and inconteſtibly proved, to ſucceed in the cure of diſeaſes; and which at leaſt may prove a happy reſource when all our other means have failed, and for diſorders as yet deemed incurable.

We ſee what ineffectual pains have been taken by the faculty of Paris, to cruſh this diſcovery; the reaſons are perhaps obvious. We

ſee

ſee Mr. Thouret ſcraping up opinions againſt it from the medical inhabitants of all the little towns in France. As a ſpecimen, I will beg leave to quote a paſſage from page 10 of his publication, entitled, "Extracts from the correſpondence of the ſociety of medicine, on the ſubject of Animal Magnetiſm."

"Mr. Souville," ſays he, "informs us from Calais, in his letter of the 30th of September, 1784, that he has enquired into this ſubject, and that without prejudice he had not found that any one had been cured by that pretended agent." I am really concerned to be under the neceſſity of mentioning Mr. Souville on a ſubject which muſt redound ſo little to his credit; but, as I am the only perſon who introduced it into that town, I cannot remain ſilent. Mr. Souville's only knowledge and enquiry on the ſubject could have derived but from what he might have read in the journals and flying publications from Paris, as he had no information from me, nor could he from any other perſon in Calais. I magnetiſed at that time but two patients in that town—Mr. Walley and Mr. Bonnet,—except ſome

little

little experiments, to gratify the curioſity of a a great number of my acquaintances. I had arrived from Paris, and waited but for a wind to ſail for Dover. Mr. Walley, who has ſince attended my public treatment, aſſerts, that he then did and that he ſtill continues to find great benefit from Magnetiſm. And Mr. Bonnet now declares upon oath, (ſee his certificate) that I cured him of an intermittent fever in ſix days, which had withſtood for eight months all the endeavours of the medical gentlemen of Calais; and that he continues to the 24th of April, 1785, to enjoy a perfect ſtate of health.

I cannot doubt that Mr. Souville repents the uninformed opinion he gave on a ſubject which he knew nothing of, more eſpecially as his ſiſter, who did me the honour of viſiting my operations at Calais, muſt have ſurpriſed him with the recital of what ſhe ſaw. I cannot avoid obſerving, that if Mr. Thouret's informations from the other towns in France are not better founded than this from Calais, his publication can prove but a weak argument againſt an agent whoſe exiſtence ſtands ſo

ſtrongly

ſtrongly atteſted. Weak oppoſition becomes the moſt certain advocate for the ſucceſs of any truth; and I beg leave to thank Mr. Souville for my part of the unintentional aſſiſtance he has afforded Magnetiſm.

It is contrary to the nature of things, to expect that a new diſcovery ſhould remain uncriticiſed; and I only requeſt thoſe, whoſe intereſt or buſineſs it may be to ſay ſomething on the ſubject, to recollect that there is a poſſibility, from the example ſet them by the Commiſſioners, of advancing on a ſubject we do not underſtand, what we would at a future moment wiſh to retract. And I will pray permiſſion to addreſs the public in general as divided into three claſſes; the obſtinately avowed enemies to Animal Magnetiſm, from intereſt or any other motive; the incredulous, wavering between doubt and aſtoniſhment; and the already-become convinced, from experience or other cauſe. The firſt claſs I would adviſe to continue in their error, and not trouble themſelves on the ſubject. The ſecond, to keep alive their doubts until glaring and unqueſtionable cures, performed on ſome of their

acquaintances,